

### COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

# LABOUR REPORT, 1931.

No. 22.

Prepared under Instructions from THE HONORABLE THE TREASURER

by

E. T. McPHEE,

Commonwealth Statistician.

FEBRUARY, 1933.

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#### PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-second of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1931. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1932 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1927.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information in regard to Prices; (Wholesale, Retail and International Comparisons); Wages; Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes); and Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations).

The present Report follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement, but, owing to reasons of economy, has been considerably curtailed, and a large amount of the descriptive matter and commentary embodied in previous issues has of necessity been omitted.

In the section relating to retail prices information is given concerning the "new" regimen of food and groceries.

The retail price index-numbers (Food, Groceries and Rent—all houses) used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which are not given in the body of the Report, will be found in Appendix VII.

In the Chapter, "Employment", a brief review has been included of the special legislation for the relief of unemployment enacted during 1931 and the early months of 1932.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	works, &c. Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco-Manu-	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	facture and Distribution. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. J. Petrie, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

E. T. McPHEE, Commonwealth Statistician.

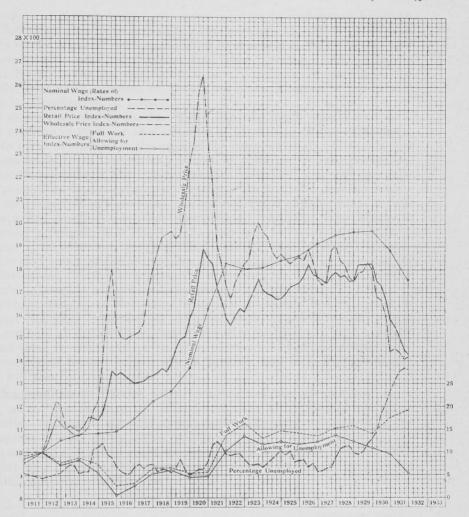
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, F.C.T., 20th February, 1933.

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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.—AUSTRALIA 1911 TO 1931.



Note.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to tradeunion returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000) Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent (all houses) for the six capital cities), and the Wholesaue Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter. Average nominal wage for adult males, and real wage (full work) and (allowing for unemployment) for adult males.

# CHAPTER I.—PRICES. Section 1.—Wholesale Prices.

I. General.—The information given in this chapter refers to Melbourne wholesale prices. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician, and published in the Year Book of New South Wales.

The scope of the wholesale price index can best be understood by study of the list of commodities included given on page 10. It is principally an index of the prices of raw material and food, and is therefore in its scope fairly comparable with the "Economist" and "Statist" index-numbers of Great Britain. On the other hand, it is very different in scope from the wholesale price index-numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or

of Canada (Department of Labour).

It follows that the Melbourne index has not much significance as a general measure of prices or as a criterion of purchasing power. Its use is rather to indicate changes in the price of the basic materials which, whether as raw materials, or as food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The commodities are, therefore, weighted (see page 10), in proportion to Australian consumption. As Australia does not to any extent turn imported raw material into manufactured exports, consumption alone appears to give the most appropriate weighting. The wholesale price index is, therefore, at one end of a scale, and the retail price index at the other. The difference between them indicates, not the spread between wholesale and retail prices, but rather the combined costs of manufacture and distribution. This is the general idea underlying the Australian wholesale price index, though it has not been consistently followed out.

The index-number of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines for nearly twenty years. It was resolved at the Brisbane Conference of Statisticians in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend it in harmony with changed conditions. An investigation to that end is now in progress, and it is hoped that the

results will shortly be available.

2. Commodities in Groups.—The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 10. The descriptions of the groups are given below with "weights", showing approximately the proportional cost of the consumption of each group in the middle of 1931. These weights may be used to combine any group index-numbers with fair accuracy at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were much different relatively, as in 1929.

Groups of Commodities.

Number.	Description.	Approximate Weight (1931).		
I.	"Metals and Coal"		40	
II.	"Cotton, Wool", also jute, leather, &c		30	
III.	"Agricultural Produce"		50	
IV.	"Dairy Produce"		22	
V.	"Groceries"		45	
VI.	" Meat"		25	
VII.	"Building materials" (mostly timber)		18	
VIII.	"Chemicals" (excluding fertilizers)		2	

It will be noticed that the chemicals group is almost negligible.

The index is predominantly of basic materials, but some elements of Australian manufacturing costs enter into all groups. The element is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II), and rather greater in the others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any

inference as to different changes of the price-level for manufactured goods and farm products. The number and weight of manufactured commodities included are too small for inference of this kind from any possible grouping.

Many of the commodities included are affected by the tariff. Cotton, Wool (II.), Agricultural produce (III.) and Meat (VI.), are little affected, and Dairy Produce (IV.) not greatly, but in the other groups the tariff is a dominating influence.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Moderate Tire	iod vroist a	i bira fi	Mass-	Units."	1000	1		
Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commod	ity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mas Uni
ne (wolled in	GROUP I	. Batati	better 1			GROUP V		
ron-				- Camping and		RESERVED PARK	5(T), 2b4	
Pig	Mxd. Nos.	ton	61	Currants Raisins		G-14	lb.	1,40
Rod and Bar	Stafford	,,	3 1	Herrings		Sultanas	don " 1h	1,40
Angles	,,	,,	31	nerrings	10.8	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb.	5
Plate	,,	,,	3	Salmon		I lb. tall	tins	
Ноор	11	11	1/2	Damon		Alaska	"	5
Galvanized	26 gauge	,,	5	Sardines	.000	Halves	doz. halves	10
Finned Plates	I.C. Coke	box	60	Coffee		Plantation	lb	20
Fencing Wire	No. 8	ton	6	Cocoa		McKenzie's	,,,	IO
Zinc, sheet	in he man	,,,	I	Sugar		No. 1A	ton	2
Lead, sheet		,,	3 4	Macaroni			lb.	20
opper, sheet		lb.	2,000	Taploca		1	cwt.	
Quicksilver	in the		12	Rice		A	ton	
Coal	Newcastle.	ton	600	Salt		Australian fine	1)	
	on wharf			Salt		Rock	MOOR TE	900
		11 1201150		Mustard	1 55	Coleman's	doz. I-lb.	6
	GROUP II			202 000 000		Colombia	tins	
8	1		1	Starch	19.00	Coleman's	lb.	100
Branbage	BA 4 6 J	doz.	110	Lining		White		
Cornsacks		,,,	250	Blue		Keen's	,,	50
Woolpacks		each	200	Matches		Australian	gross	90
Leather— Chrome Box	BEET BEET	ft.		Candles		Safety	116	- 60
Hide		10.	1,200	Tobacco		Rangoon	lb.	1,500
Rough Tanned		lb.	600	Tea		00 0000	"	3,000
-Split	All Salaking		90/10/19	Kerosene	Mii.	Lodi in	gallon	1,700
Sole Leather-	Sec. 1	,,	600				Barren	-,,,
Factory								1
Sides	-		DATE OF			GROUP VI	. hag stand	
Cotton	Raw	19	24,000			1		
71	Greasy Reaper	,,	12,200	Beef		Average	roo lb.	390
I WIDO	and	"	150			quality		33
	Binder			Mutton		,,	lb.	33,000
Tallow	Mutton	ton	14	Veal		,,	1)	2,000
	Prime		la rice	Lamb Pork		"	"	5,600
or years at the	GROUP III	i. Mill	To stobi	£ UI K		"	,,	3,700
Wheat	- COMMONI	bushel	1	um zahiri		GROUP VI	Ι.	
Flour		ton	500		-	1		
Bran		1)	14	Timber-		Flooring-	HOW MICH	
Pollard		11	14	mias vi		6 x 11	100 ft. lin.	30
Dats	Milling	bushel	1,200			6 x 7 6 x 2	,,	30
Datmeal	Colonial	ton	11	Sid Burning		6 x 1	1)	30
Barley	English	bushel	150			6 x 1	1)	30
Maize	Cape	"	100	Desert		Weather- boards		
	Best Mngr.	ton	1,000			Oregon	1,000 ft.	200
Hay	Prime	ton	135			Ologon	sup.	20
straw	Victorian	"	135	Collins ()		Shelving		I
Peas	*100011411	bushel	55	Cement		Portland	cask	30
Potatoes		"	40	White Lead			ton	3.
Malt	Victorian	ton	140	Slates		Welsh	1,000	
Onions		21	3	9000		20 X 10		
	GROUP IV				80.1	GROUP VII	7	
V	1	toedin	, videous	E 8230 7.81		GROOF VII	1.	
Ham		lb.	800	Cream of Ta	artar	In kegs	lb.	400
Bacon		,,	3,200	Carbonate	of		ton	400
Cheese		eom, a	1,500	Soda		add busine	of ad I Com	
Butter	Best Fresh	11	9,500	Saltpetre		Refined		1-20
	Bulk	"	200	Sulphur		000 ab	"	
	Ordinary	doz.	1,800	Caustic Sod	8.	- 1111 m	cwt.	
Eggs				Alum		Lump	ton	
Eggs		lb.			Da			
Eggs	Bacchus	doz. lb.	40	Cyanide of tassium	Po-	Museum A.	lb.	570

3. Index-Numbers.—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These index-numbers are shown in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers 1861 to September, 1932, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

	I. Metals	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	
YEAR.	and	Cotton, Wool,	Agricul- tural Pro-	Dairy Produce.	Grocer-	Meat.	Building	Chemi-	All Com- modities
	Coal.	Leather.	duce, &c.	Froduce.	ies.		Materials.	cals.	combined
1861	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963		1,070	2,030	1,538
1871	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586		1,044	1,400	1,330
1881	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421		1,091	1,587	1,121
1891	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
-	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914	1,284	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
				1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 1917	1,695	2,008	1,208	1,485	I,322 I,343	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1918	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,343 1,422	2,403	2,686	2,171	1,662
1919	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2.055
1920	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927	1,962	1,781	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1929	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,751	1,707	2,015	I,744 I,754	1,923	1,792
1930	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931	1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,428
1931-					26				THE REAL PROPERTY.
Jan	1,890	974	1,162	1,424	1,811	1,689	1,925	2,059	1,454
Feb	1,868	1,098	1,105	1,492	1,841	1,455	1,992	2,161	1,448
March April (a)	1,885	1,170	1,086	I,522 I,454	1,814	1,471	1,996	2,161	1,456
May	1,825	1,1/3	1,001	1,434	1,785	1,471	2,038	2,177	1,447
June	1,823	1,050	1,093	1,433	1,780	1,527	2,038	2,179	1,425
July	1,823	1,049	1,095	1,362	1,782	1,571	2,112	2,179	1.428
Aug	1,810	914	1,097	1,336	1,769	1,583	2,091	2,179	1,399
Sept	1,810	866	1,115	1,322	1,779	1,550	2,051	2,180	1,391
Oct	1,770	942	1,132	1,388	1,791	1,469	2,028	2,180	1,402
Nov	1,770	1,040	1,199	1,334	1,795	1,431	2,008	2,180	1,428
Dec	1,770	1,056	1,197	1,275	1,792	1,432	2,026	2,180	1,425
1932-	Y 7157	7.057	1,206	7 242	7 782	x 28-	7.08.	0.79-	1.414
Jan Feb	I,757	1,051	1,200	1,247	1,783	1,385	1,984	2,183	1,414
March	1,743	1,079	1,245	1,344	1,767	1,413	2,000	2,103	1,449
April	1,742	963	1,233	1,414	1,762	1,504	2,019	2,120	1,431
May	1,734	893	1,228	1,370	1,765	1,429	2,076	2,120	1,408
June	1,737	842	1,231	1,297	1,764	1,387	2,083	2,120	1,390
July	1,734	885	1,252	1,331	1,760	1,329	2,049	2,120	1,397
Aug	1,731	999	1,269	1,311	1,754	1,301	2,060	2,030	1,415
Sept	1,727	1,120	1,270	1,319	1,764	1,314	2,067	2,117	1,441

Note.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

<sup>(</sup>a) The index-numbers for Group II. and Group V. were adjusted at the beginning of the year 1931, in view of the fact that the prices of two items were based on import values without full allowance being made for the movement in exchange.

<sup>4.</sup> Variations since Outbreak of War.—The variations in the indexnumbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1931, and for each month from January, 1931, to September, 1932, are shown in the

following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group:—

## Melbourne Wholesale Prices Index-Numbers. (Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemi- cals.	All Groups
Tuly you	1,000	1.000	1,000	1.000	1.000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1.000
July, 1914	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,008	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
Year 1915	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
,, 1916	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
,, 1917	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
,, 1918	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
****	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
*007	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
*000	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
*****	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
,, 1923	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
****	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
2226	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
7005	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
0	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,571
	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,601	1,895	1,581
****	1,695	1,035	1,389	1,353	1,614	1249	1,712	1,933	1,399
,, 1930	1,659	954	1,049	1,163	1,738	930	1,849	2,112	1,252
1931									
January	1,717	895	1087	1,184	1,755	1,042	1,757	2,008	1,275
February	1,697	1,008	1,035	1,240	1,785	897	1,818	2,108	1,270
March	1,697	1,074	1.017	1,265	1,758	907	1,822	2,108	1,276
April	1,712	1,077	1,012	1,209	1,733	907	1,822	2,123	1,268
May	1,657	1,053	1,021	1,195	1,730	921	1,860	2,123	1,262
June	1,656	964	1,023	1,191	1,725	942	1,860	2,126	1,249
July	1,656	963	1,025	1,132	1,727	969	1,928	2,126	1,252
August	1,644	839	1,027	I,III	1,715	976	1,908	2,126	1,227
- September	1,644	795	1,044	1,099	1,724	956	1,872	2,126	1,219
October	1,608	865	1,059	1,154	1,736	906	1,851	2,126	1,229
November	1,608	955	1,122	1,109	1,739	882	1,833	2,126	1,252
December	1,608	970	1,120	1,060	1,736	883	1,850	2,126	1,249
1932-			3 146						
January	1,595	965	1,128	1,037	1,728	854	1,811	2,129	1,239
February	1,583	991	1,198	1,095	1,733	871	1,823	2,129	1,270
March	1,583	953	1,165	1,118	1,712	911	1,834	2,131	1,261
April	1,583	884	1,154	1,176	1,708	927	1,843	2,068	1,254
May	1,575	820	1,149	1,139	1,710	882	1,895	2,068	1,234
June	1,578	773	1,152	1,078	1,710	855	1,901	2,068	1,218
July	1,575	812	1,172	1,107	1,706	820	1,870	2,068	1,225
August	1,572	917	1,188	1,090	1,699	802	1,880	1,980	1,241
September	1,568	1,028	1,189	1,097	1,710	810	1,887	2,064	1,263

5. Seasonal Fluctuations.—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1931. These are given in the following table, first, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1931 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of housing) have been included for comparative purposes.

### Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices-Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1931.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base	0002 000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		25 295014	
= 1,000)	1,453	1,437	1,406	1,418	1,428
1931 as base (= 1,000)  Retail Price (Food, Groceries and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1911 as base	1,018	1,006	985	993	1,000
(= 1,000)	1,519	1,457	1,411	1,405	1,448
(= 1,000)	1,049	1,006	974	970	1,000

The results evidence a greater variation in retail prices than in wholesale prices, but in both instances the index-numbers show that the prices moved uniformly in a downward direction during the first three quarters of the year. In the fourth quarter wholesale prices rose slightly, while retail prices steadied with a further small downward movement.

6. Prices, 1930 and 1931.—In Section 1, Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1930 and 1931. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports. In Report No. 1 (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

#### § 2. Retail Prices.

- I. General.—The methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers have been described in previous issues of this Report. For the principles involved, the reader is recommended to consult the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9. A simple discussion of the retail price index for food and rent, and of its accuracy and adequacy, particularly in connexion with wage adjustment, was given in Labour Report, No. 21, Appendix VIII., which is printed also as a separate pamphlet entitled "Wages and Prices."
- 2. The "Old" Composite Unit.—The constitution of the "composite unit" hitherto used is shown hereunder. The "mass-units" are meant to represent the proportionate consumption by the Australian community of the articles included.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.			"Mass Unit."	Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	"Mass Unit."				
GROUP I.—GROCE	RIES (	INCLUDING B	READ.)	GROUP IIIMEAT.						
ı. Bread		2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin	lb.	67				
2. Flour, ordinary		25 lb. bag	II	27. Beef, rib	,,	82				
3. Tea		lb.	30	28. Beef, flank	,,	12				
4. Coffee		,,	2	29. Beef, shin	1 ",	14				
5. Sugar		12	460	30. Beef, steak, rump	1,	24				
6. Rice		,,	50	31. Beef, steak, shoulder	),	53				
7. Sago		,,	8	32. Beef, steak, stewing	1,7	53				
8. Jam		,,	73	33. Beef, corned round	))	39				
9. Oatmeal		,,,	35	34. Beef, brisket, with		1.0				
10. Raisins		- 11	14	bone	1)	II				
11. Currants		11	14	35. Beef, brisket, without						
12. Starch		,,	I	bone	,,	32				
13. Blue		doz. sqs.	1 1	36. Mutton, leg	) ,,	92				
14. Candles		lb.	16	37. Mutton, shoulder	11	62				
15. Soap		"	64	38. Mutton, loin	23	30				
16. Potatoes		14 lb.	64	39. Mutton, neck	,,,	40				
17. Onions		lb.	68	40. Mutton, chops, loin	,,	62				
18. Kerosene		gallon	17	41. Mutton, chops, leg	,,,	15				
				42. Mutton, chops, neck	117	31				
	-	- 2	MITTA TO BE	43. Pork, leg	"	9				
GROUP II	-DAII	RY PRODUCTS		44. Pork, loin	11	81				
	1		1	45. Pork, belly	13	IO3				
26111		quart	300	46. Pork, chops	1)	81				
19. Milk		lb.				1				
20. Butter		10.	95	GROUP IV.	Toronso					
21. Cheese		dozen	15	GROUP IV.	-HOUSING.					
22. Eggs		dozen	10		1	1				
D!dale		lb.	16	1 - vlatkarivora		1				
23. Bacon, middle			16	47. House Accommoda-						
24. Bacon, shoulder		"	8	4:am	Week	461				
25. Ham		"	0	tion	WOOL	408				

These "mass-units," which are the weights given to the commodities in the index, represent the estimated total consumption in millions of the unit of quantity for the whole of Australia in the years 1906-1910. Since then, the relative consumption of the various commodities has changed considerably. Such a change, however, would make very little difference to the index-number, which measures merely the change in price-level. If prices had moved very differently for different commodities—some risen, some fallen—a marked change in weight might make an appreciable change in the index-number. But the prices of all the principal foods have increased substantially since 1910, so that a considerable change in weight would have little effect.

A uniform movement of the principal food prices, nevertheless, cannot be relied on in the future, particularly with the possibilities of control of individual prices by Governments or by trade combinations. The regimen has, therefore, been revised in order to bring it into harmony with the best available estimates of current consumption. The opportunity was also taken of adding certain items of moderate importance, and of deleting others of which the consumption was so small that the effect of including them was negligible. The new regimen, details of which are given below, was given a trial for the first six months of 1932, side by side with the old regimen, and then brought into operation from July, 1932.

The effect of the change in weighting was tried by computing the change in the price level from IGII to May, IG32, with both systems of weights. For the six capital cities, the new weights give an index of I,442, and the old weights an index of I,445. The difference was expected to be small, but it turned out to be totally negligible for Australia as a whole. The differences in some individual towns were somewhat greater, though still unimportant.

In accordance with the general principles of procedure in changing the regimen (see Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., paras. 14, 18) the index was taken as determined by the old regimen for the June quarter of 1932, and the new regimen is used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The breach of continuity is very slight, and the indexnumber as published records with the greatest practicable accuracy the changes in retail prices through the whole period since 1911.

3. The New Composite Unit.—In the old regimen, the weights represent in millions the annual total consumption of Australia in the years 1906 to 1910. In the new regimen, the weights are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes during the years 1927 to 1929. Small adjustments in the crude average consumption have been made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. The following table gives the new regimen, and the weights of corresponding items of the old regimen, reduced for comparison to the same basis of annual consumption per head. In the last column, the relative importance of the items making up the new regimen is shown, approximately, for the third quarter of 1932. The relative importance will change slightly with variation of prices, and revised figures will be published from time to time as may be necessary.

### Retail Prices—"New Composite Unit."

(Comparison of "New" and "Old" Weights and Percentage Cost of each Item.)

Commodity.		Unit of Quantity.	" New " Regimen Weights.	(a)'' Old '' Regimen Weights.	(b) Cost of Items in "New" Regimen as percentage of Aggregate Melbourne, 3rd Quarter, 1932.
GROUP I.—G	ROCER	IES (INCLUDI	NG BREAD).	g (1) - 11. 23	
I. Bread	ama	2 lb. loaf	100	109	5.8
2. Flour, ordinary		25 lb. bag	2	2.57	1.0
3. Flour, self-raising		2 lb. pkt.	12	2.37	1.0
4. Tea		ı lb.	8	7.00	2.9
5. Sugar	Dist. at	d Hometo	100	107	6.5
6. Rice		ac a ,, save	8	11.7	0.4
7. Sago		,,	1	1.87	0.1
8. Jam, apricot		1½ lb. tin	8	11.3	1.2
9. Golden Syrup		2 lb. tin	I	9	0.1
10. Oatmeal		ı lb.	8	8.17	0.3
11. Raisins, seeded		,,	5	3.27	0.7
12. Currants		,,	2	3.27	0.2
13. Apricots, dried		,,,	I		0.2
14. Peaches, canned	2	2 lb. tin	3		0.5
15. Pears, canned		- 1h A!-	I	data Oe a	0.2
16. Salmon, in tins 17. Potatoes	1 350	I lb. tin	3	74.0	0.7
17. Potatoes		14 lb. 1 lb.	9	14.9	I.I
19. Soap, household, ordinary		1 10.	14	15.9	0.9
20. Candles		,,	. 1	3.73	0.2
21. Kerosene		ı gallon	I	3.73	0.3
GR	OUP I	DAIRY PI	RODUCE.	0.800130	Lustoner a
22. Milk, fresh		1 quart	72	70.0	6.3
23. Butter, factory		ı lb.	30	22.2	7.6
24. Cheese, mild		,,	4	3.50	0.7
25. Milk, condensed, sweetene	d	tin	5		0.7
26. Eggs, fresh		ı dozen	6	4.20	1.3
27. Bacon, rashers		ı lb.	10	7.46	2.1
28. Ham, rashers, uncooked		,,	2	1.87	0.4
ngmesia a sa mao ya 19 w s	GRO	UP III.—ME	AT.	The second second	
29. Beef, sirloin		r lb.	187	10 865	During 11 2
30. Beef, ribs		"	22	0 112 24 9	I contraler ma
31. Beef, steak, rump		,,	II		
32. Beef, steak, stewing		,,	20 > 107	90.3	10.2
33. Beef, sausages		,,	7	prints asi	
34. Beef, corned round	enid	"	14	singer (qs	13 7000 1700
35. Beef, brisket with bone		"	15)	has white	A CARRIED
36. Mutton, leg 37. Mutton, shoulder		1)	15		
38. Mutton, loin		,,	18 79	77.5	5.9
39. Mutton, chops, loin	73 10	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	16 /9	11.3	3.9
40. Mutton, chops, leg	37 .3	Historian	10	911513	
41. Pork, leg	1000	de ot tone	25	plat of hal	12 12 21 13 20
42. Pork, loin	103.	,,	2	0 6-	of bestan
43. Pork, chops	1000	,,,	2 9	8.63	1.2
44. Pork, sausages		"	3)	1 000d as	i stoda isa
	GR	OUP IV.—Ho	USING.	- hebroot	n dis Agin
45. House Accommodation	one le	week	IO	10	38.1

<sup>(</sup>a) The weights given for the "Old" regimen are obtained from those given in the previous table by dividing by the mean population of Australia for the years 1906 to 1910. (b) Relative importance of Items, "New" regimen.

It will be seen that no attempt has been made to include in the new regimen certain foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables other than potatoes and onions. It is not possible to obtain consistent prices for a standard grade for these items even in a single capital city, and their seasonal character would make additional complications. The inclusion of such items, moreover, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and there is no reason to suppose that, even if they could be accurately included, the index would be altered to any appreciable extent, or in one direction more than in the other. In view of all the circumstances it has been considered better to omit these items from the regimen. Certain of the omissions of items in the old regimen were made partly on account of the difficulty of getting comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, are not sufficiently standardized, and anomalies in price were not uncommon. On this account, they have been deleted, and the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

4. Collection of Data.—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five principal towns in each State (30 towns in all). The registers of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State. Prices of food are obtained monthly from about ten tradespeople in each town in respect to the various items in the regimen. A careful selection is made from the lists of tradespeople and agents to ensure the supply of representative figures for the district as a whole, and returns are queried and referred for verification when there is any reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be excessive.

Some natural misunderstanding has occurred over the use of the word "predominant" in describing the grade of goods for which prices were quoted. When retailers first made a return of prices, they were asked to quote for the grade most in demand—the "predominant" price—and the prices have been usually so described. But there was no intention that the grade for which a price was quoted should be changed on account of a change in the demand. To change the grade in this way would be contrary to the first principles of making an index of prices, as was laid down very emphatically by Sir George Knibbs in the Appendix to the Labour Report, 1918.

The grades and qualities quoted for by the individual retailers have in fact been kept constant. Any appreciable change would be detected in the tabulated prices, and the return would be sent back for explanation or amendment. In 1931, with the very sudden fall in real wages and real incomes of all kinds, there was a possibility of considerable changes in the predominant grade for some commodities. Retailers have therefore been requested to take special care not to change the grade or quality quoted for, and the word "predominant" has been dropped, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding. A careful scrutiny of returns has made it certain that there has been no appreciable change of grade in the foods for which prices are recorded.

A return of rents is made at the middle of each quarter by ten or more house-agents in each capital city for houses classified according to the number of rooms both for brick and wooden houses. The return shows the average rent paid for all occupied houses that conform to an average standard,

excluding houses with special advantages or disadvantages. Old-fashioned, inconvenient houses and houses out of repair or poorly situated are not taken into account. Information on similar lines is collected quarterly in each of the country towns included in the investigation.

5. Change of Base Period.—Attention is directed to the base period to which the index-numbers in the following tables are computed. In the issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were computed to the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-yearly period—1923—1927—be adopted as base for retail price indexes. Consequently, the indexnumbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative cost in the 200 towns of Australia, have been recomputed to the new base.

The computation of the series of retail price index-numbers (food, groceries, and rent—all houses) used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the determination and adjustment of rates of wages has been continued on the original base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000. These index-numbers are published in

Appendix VII. to this Report.

6. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1931.—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923–27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers-Capital Cities.

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, because each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 for that group or combination.

Town	Table III II	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
entrattines.	ads fore	150 46	Groui	I.—GR	OCERIES.			Tanagi	471133	
Sydney .	at bom	510	574	627	1,115	1,055	986	1,106	952	912
Melbourne .	ol vine	461	52I 6I4	562 607	1,070 1,105	942	893 953	1,021	858 877	775 854
Brisbane .		547 510	541	598	1,076	970	894	972	846	753
Adelaide . Perth .		572	720	628	1,103	950	961	1014	908	844
Hobart .		501	566	604	1,087	955	927	1,025	917	828
Weighted Avera	ge (a)	499	564	599	1,093	993	939	1,037	899	83
			GROUP	II.—Da	IRY PRO	DUCE.				
Sydney .	MINGOLION	551	574	656	1,080	1,074	1,067	1,086	984	84
Melbourne .		571	567	635	1,087	1,014	982	1,003	922	80.
Brisbane .		495	581	588	983	978	959	971	896	79:
Adelaide .		548	651	705	1,018	1,013	982	1,007	908	75
Perth .	.000	709	733	735	1,152	1,033	1,033	1,057	983	85
Hobart .	· Induce	564	587	695	1,091	988	-963	993	921	76
Weighted Avera	ge (a)	563	591	654	1,072	1,034	1,016	1,036	946	81

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—continued.

Town.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931
	.400	G	ROUP III	МЕАТ		man i y			f plost
Sydney	.   519	501	668	960	957	1,035	1,068	1,034	853
VC -1	557	485	663	1,030	969	981	1,029	991	804
D-1-1	. 535	488	610	897	840	882	823	741	644
Adelaide	. 553	541	784	1,095	1,141	1,162	1,232	1,107	87
	. 789	824	881	1,103	1,065	1,218	1,220	1,025	80:
Hobart	. 668	638	780	1,244	1,084	1,032	1,056	1,036	842
Weighted Average (a)	. 558	522	691	1,010	980	1,029	1,061	1,001	81
Gro	OUPS I., AN	D III. Co	OMBINED.	—Food	AND GR	OCERIES.	10 27 B	902130 362 1723	
mail Carrestang work		1	1 6.6	7.060	T.000	1 007	1,090	984	876
o J cereo J	. 523	553	646	1,062	969	1,021	1,004	904	791
TO TO COMMENT	517	523	610	1,063		942	951	844	778
	530	569	603	1,014	940 1,030	935	1,055	937	78
Adelaide	532	570	679	1,000		993 1,053	1084	937	83
	670	753	728		1,004	966	1,025	952	81
Hobart	565	592	678	1,133	1,000	900	1,025	952	01
Weighted Average (a)	533	559	640	1,064	1,000	985	I 044	941	821
Grot	JP IV.—H	OUSING (V	WEIGHTE:	D AVERA	GE 4 AN	D 5 Roc	MS).		
Clard marz	593	701	760	989	1,109	1,143	1,162	1,197	1,026
3 5 13		569	628	820	1,046	1,087	1,094	1,011	865
	-0-	373	466	630	832	839	841	775	680
4 7 1 1 1 3 -	***	706	655	809	942	1,022	986	916	755
70 11	0	524	589	739	922	941	955	979	88
TT 1 -4	450	452	518	881	966	939	932	914	90
	497	612	662	862	1,030	1,066	1,073	1,047	901
en remark-tolert-	LL GROUPS	COMBIN	ED.—FOO	D, GROC	ERIES, A	ND Hou	SING.		Q TO
a 1	1	1 606	685	1 7 026	1,060	1,064	1,115	1,059	929
	548		687	1,036			1,036	948	818
	495		616	977	996	993	912	819	743
Brisbane	442		554	877	902		1,030	929	77
	524		671	975	999	1,003		968	85
Perth	594		679	982	975	1,013	1,038		84
Hobart	508	542	621	1,044	988	956	992	939	
Weighted Average (a)	520	578	648	992	1,011	1,014	1,054	978	85

(a) For all capital cities.

- 7. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.—The preceding table takes into account houses of four and five rooms only in respect of rent. Up till the end of 1924, the rent of "all houses" was the basis of the index. The "all-houses" index is still continued for the use of the Arbitration Court (Appendix VII.). There is no appreciable difference in the movement of the rent index for any town, whether "all houses" or only four and five-roomed houses are taken into account. There is, however, a substantial difference in the index-number itself, because the base is the average for the six capitals, and the capitals vary considerably from one another in the proportion of four and five-roomed houses to total houses.
- 8. Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1927 to 1932.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, indexnumbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as Base (a) (=1,000).

	nint.	N.S.V	V.—IND	EX-NUM	BERS.	a digital		Victor	IA.—IN	DEX-NU	MBERS.	
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
		- 20	Food	AND G	ROCERI	ES-46	Соммоз	DITIES.			1	
1927 1928 1929 1930	1,032 1,021 1,090 984 876	1,025 1,017 1,061 974 868	1,205 1,206 1,286 1,182 1,011	1,030 1,035 1,094 977 843	996 989 1,046 964 <b>857</b>	1,036 1,026 1,092 988 879	969 942 1,004 913 <b>791</b>	989 965 1,029 952 815	990 966 1,041 958 <b>825</b>	965 953 1,010 909 <b>781</b>	949 928 990 932 810	970 944 1,006 916 793
1931 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	899 888 857 861	898 887 843 842	1,063 1,041 970 969	875 867 818 812	884 873 833 837	903 891 858 861	835 793 766 768	854 816 798 791	863 822 806 807	806 775 766 779	842 797 794 805	836 795 769 771
1932 1st Qtr. 2nd ,,	870 861	849 843	976 961	820 841	834 834	870 862	786 770	801 775	798 790	795 789	818 812	787 772
1931. January February March April May June July August September October November December	915 897 887 886 883 8853 863 8654 860 867 855	903 903 890 898 893 870 857 836 836 845 845 845	1,094 1,052 1,045 1,048 1,045 1,029 968 971 971 970 979 958	880 874 871 881 865 856 829 811 815 809 809 818	896 881 875 886 869 863 839 831 829 832 834	918 901 891 900 888 887 865 856 856 861 867 856	852 835 819 806 793 781 766 767 761 771	869 855 838 826 814 809 800 798 796 795 792 787	871 863 854 830 820 816 807 808 807 810 804	822 803 794 791 769 763 756 766 776 773 772 791	854 849 823 794 800 799 787 791 804 801 808 808	852 835 820 807 794 783 769 770 765 774 774
January February March April May June	860 874 875 872 859 852	835 859 854 851 843 835	970 984 974 975 949 960	813 821 826 846 842 836	834 829 840 848 832 823	860 874 875 873 860 853	778 795 784 782 769 761	790 814 799 794 777 755	796 803 796 802 788 781	790 798 797 803 786 779	804 829 820 830 806 800	780 797 786 784 771 762
	1	Но	USING-	-(WEIG	HTED A	VERAGE	4 AND	5 R00	MS).			
1927 1928 1929 1930	1,109 1,143 1,162 1,197 1,026	1,062 1,089 1,082 1,044 895	693 702 701 727 <b>700</b>	1,138 1,183 1,240 1,181 953	866 885 880 978 <b>892</b>	1,093 1,125 1,142 1,170 1,005	1,046 1,087 1,094 1,011 867	631 675 704 696 <b>620</b>	788 793 817 750 <b>653</b>	997 980 941 883 <b>815</b>	793 831 849 865 <b>823</b>	1,015 1,053 1,060 982 847
1931 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,107 1,057 1,012 927	971 924 890 795	738 730 728 605	1,028 975 942 867	959 938 918 753	1,084 1,036 993 905	905 875 847 843	639 619 611 610	689 664 633 628	846 823 799 792	834 816 815 826	883 854 827 823
1932 1st Qtr. 2nd ,,	913 902	810 798	615 621	850 845	778 783	895 884	830 819	629 629	643 643	755 743	811 805	812 802
	1		Fo	ood, Gr	OCERIE	S, AND	Housin	G.				
1927 1928 1929 1930	1,060 1,064 1,115 1,059 929	1,038 1,043 1,068 998 877	1,023 1,027 1,078 1,021 901	1,068 1,087 1,146 1 050 882	950 952 987 969 <b>869</b>	1,056 1,061 1,110 1,052 923	996 993 1,036 948 818	862 862 914 861 <b>746</b>	918 904 962 884 <b>764</b>	976 962 985 900 <b>793</b>	894 894 940 909 <b>815</b>	986 983 1,026 940 812
1931 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	973 948 912 884	924 900 860 825	948 930 884 840	929 906 862 831	911 896 863 807	967 943 906 877	860 822 795 794	778 746 732 727	801 766 745 744	820 792 778 783	839 804 802 813	853 816 790 790
1932 Ist Qtr. 2nd ,,	885 876	835 827	848 841	831 843	814 816	879 870	801 788	740 723	743 738	781 773	815 810	796 783

<sup>(</sup>a) See explanatory note at centre of page 17.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as Base (a) (= 1,000)—continued.

	Qī	UEENSL	AND—I	NDEX-N	UMBER	S.	Sou	TH AUS	TRALIA-	-INDE	x-Nume	ERS.
	Brisbane.	Тоожоотьа.	Rockhamp- ton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
		1	Food	AND GR	COCERIE	S-(46	Соммо	DITIES).				
1927	940	912	1,005	1,139	969	951	1,030	1,071	1,071	1,015	1,102	1,033
	935	891	970	1,087	930	940	993	1,059	1,048	997	1,110	999
	951	929	1,011	1,102	971	961	1,055	1,137	1,111	1,034	1,166	1,061
	844	846	912	966	877	855	937	1,036	1,019	924	1,044	944
	778	764	843	<b>902</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>869</b>	853	774	864	795
1931 1st Qtr.	799	803	870	916	813	810	835	930	910	794	912	842
2nd ,,	788	766	848	916	804	797	810	886	868	774	884	816
3rd ,,	758	737	815	884	785	766	754	824	816	760	821	760
4th ,,	768	748	840	892	790	778	757	834	820	768	837	763
1932 1st Qtr.	761	744	844	898	777	772	787	873	854	788	851	793
2nd ,,	747	742	815	885	781	758	781	860	836	783	829	787
1931. January February March April May June July August September October November December	795 806 796 797 787 780 757 754 763 762 774 770	794 814 802 783 768 746 740 733 740 744 751	858 877 876 864 845 834 820 808 815 826 847 847	903 920 925 920 914 914 896 876 880 883 890 903	796 819 825 809 810 792 783 785 789 784 785 801	804 817 809 807 796 787 766 762 771 771 783 781	846 829 829 824 812 796 762 753 748 749 753 769	949 931 911 903 885 870 845 815 811 814 835 855	932 916 881 878 868 857 830 809 811 818 830	829 781 772 779 775 768 764 761 755 761 762 781	917 914 906 897 882 873 835 814 826 828 858	854 837 834 829 817 801 768 759 754 755 760 775
January February March April May June	765	739	847	900	787	775	769	854	845	781	841	776
	764	742	843	894	767	774	798	889	866	790	864	805
	754	751	841	900	778	767	793	876	852	792	849	799
	752	750	826	893	785	764	795	872	855	786	847	801
	748	743	818	884	784	760	780	856	833	789	826	786
	739	733	802	879	772	750	769	853	820	775	814	775
		Н	OUSING-	—(WEIG	HTED	AVERAG	E 4 AN	D 5 Ro	oms).			
1927	832	743	698	564	745	802	942	508	701	511	801	908
1928	839	727	653	677	679	805	1,022	481	699	549	770	979
1929	841	719	633	745	678	806	986	443	695	561	816	945
1930	775	727	685	720	668	759	916	398	715	586	810	882
1931	680	<b>628</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>755</b>	402	<b>675</b>	<b>586</b>	715	<b>734</b>
1931 1st Qtr.	690	622	646	657	660	679	807	385	703	586	735	781
2nd ,,	689	622	630	657	639	677	760	426	684	586	714	740
3rd ,,	679	644	627	623	647	669	732	398	663	586	715	713
4th ,,	660	623	594	574	647	648	720	398	650	586	697	702
1932 1st Qtr.	649	591	590	557	647		696	382	628	610	702	679
2nd ,,	644	662	590	550	622		697	377	629	609	695	680
			F	ood, Gr	ROCERIE	S AND	Housin	G.	7			
1927	902	852	896	935	890	898	999	871	940	836	995	989
1928	901	833	858	942	841	892	1,003	854	925	838	990	992
1929	912	855	877	975	867	906	1,030	891	963	866	1,042	1,020
1930	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	922
1931	<b>743</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>707</b>	811	774
1931 1st Qtr.	760	739	791	824	759		825	737	836	720	849	820
2nd ,,	753	715	770	824	745		792	723	803	707	824	789
3rd ,,	730	704	748	791	736		746	673	762	698	784	743
4th ,,	730	704	753	779	739		744	680	759	703	787	742
1932 1st Qtr. 2nd ,,	72I 7IO	690 713	754 735	777 767	73I 724		754 752	699 689		725 721		753 749

<sup>(</sup>a) See note at centre of page 17.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, as Base (b) (=1,000)—continued.

	WEST	ERN AU	STRALI	A-Indi	ex-Num	BERS.		TASMA	NIA—IN	DEX-NU	MBERS.		rage ns.	rage
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.(a)	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.(a)	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
1963	7-078	Kda k		Foo	DD AND	GROCE	RIES—(4	6 Com	MODITIE	s).				
7	1,004 1,053 1,084 961 836	1,148 1,173 1,267 1,138 994	1,098 1,104 1,157 1,041 883	1,109 1,130 1,173 1,070 886	1,101 1,096 1,149 1,055 918	1,026 1,069 1,108 986 <b>856</b>	1,000 966 1,025 952 <b>816</b>	987 949 995 937 812	1,017 1,006 1,078 1,002 844	1,006 973 1,038 938 327	1,105 1,080 1,140 1,068 934	1,001 967 1,024 953 821	1,000 985 1,044 941 826	1,004 989 1,047 946 830
r ist Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	877 866 806 793	1,012 1,007 977 980	913 892 866 861	922 916 873 834	938 935 901 899	894 884 829 817	864 826 784 790	853 822 791 782	870 847 825 835	867 827 798 814	992 929 901 915	866 829 792 795	860 837 802 805	864 841 807 809
2 1st Qtr. 2nd ,,	826 835	990 988	868 879	828 853	900	845 853	814 811	800 791	859 839	854 839	914 908	817 811	819 810	823 813
1931. uary ruary ch il f e f cust bember ober cember ember	870 879 882 879 869 869 801 800 792 796	998 1,018 1,020 1,017 1,008 995 981 973 978 983 986 972	937 914 887 889 901 886 872 857 869 860 861	922 920 926 923 912 913 882 866 870 844 836 822	926 938 948 946 937 923 910 897 896 904 903	887 896 899 896 887 868 840 823 823 817 820 814	875 866 850 838 833 806 789 787 776 784 792 795	867 856 837 829 819 818 802 794 778 776 784	896 854 860 854 847 840 820 822 832 833 836 835	864 876 860 849 820 811 801 796 797 810 802 830	1,027 979 971 956 928 904 900 902 916 913 916	879 867 852 841 832 815 798 794 784 789 796 800	872 859 849 847 835 828 806 801 800 801 808	876 864 854 851 840 833 811 805 804 805 812 809
uary ruary ch il	820 822 836 844 834 826	982 990 998 1,006 988 971	870 858 877 882 885 870	810 822 852 858 857 843	889 897 914 910 902 888	839 842 855 863 853 844	804 818 821 831 812 790	796 803 799 807 786 779	852 859 864 855 835 827	852 859 852 853 835 829	910 912 920 917 908 900	810 821 822 830 810 794	811 825 822 820 808 800	814 829 825 824 812 803
			1	Housing	-(WE	GHTED	AVERAG	E 4 AN	D 5 R	oms).				
	922 941 955 979 <b>881</b>	541 541 543 582 657	894 917 917 903 851	713 671 675 783 771	870 957 985 1,063 1,035	876 893 906 934 <b>858</b>	966 939 932 914 901	787 845 831 806 <b>778</b>	770 778 781 726 <b>712</b>	743 711 733 774 <b>726</b>	424 460 520 567 598	878 878 873 858 <b>840</b>	1,030 1,066 1,073 1,047 901	998 1,032 1,037 1,013 878
rst Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	924 898 865 835	593 627 703 704	870 862 835 838	789 786 757 754	1,043 1,042 1,060 995	888 870 850 824	915 923 888 880	785 783 775 768	710 710 708 718	768 737 705 701	584 594 606 606	852 855 830 824	954 918 885 846	928 894 864 824
rst Qtr.	818	669 765	823 810	743 740	987 981	805 808	862 878	766 757	715 702	699 698	662 676	814 821	831 822	811 805
7	ea do.	so dI-	ney:-	smart)	FOOD, (	GROCERI	ES, AND	Hous	ING.	11 780	98.0	239.00	1	1
**************************************	975 1,013 1,038 968 <b>852</b>	933 949 1,010 941 874	1,026 1,038 1,072 992 872	968 967 996 968 <b>846</b>	1,019 1,047 1,090 1,058 960	973 1,007 1,036 967 857	988 956 992 939 <b>846</b>	916 912 937 891 <b>800</b>	929 926 972 904 <b>797</b>	913 880 930 880 <b>791</b>	864 860 920 890 <b>815</b>	957 935 970 919 <b>828</b>	1,011 1,014 1,054 978 852	1,002 1,004 1,044 970 847
rst Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	894 877 827 808	864 872 880 882	897 881 855 853	875 870 832 806	975 973 957 933	892 879 836 820	882 860 821 822	829 808 786 777	813 798 783 793	832 795 765 774	848 810 797 805	861 838 806 805	893 866 832 819	887 860 827 814
ıst Qtr.	823 826	876 909	852 854	798 813	931 929	831 837	831 835	788 779	808 790	799 789	824 826	816 815	823 814	819
(a) The	e towns	of Mid	land Ju las.), an	nction (	W.A.),	Zeehan (	(Tas.), a: (b) See	nd Bea	consfiel t centre	d (Tas.)	, were	replaced	l in 19:	23 by

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost during the five-yearly period, 1923–1927, is in each part made equal to 1,000.

The last two columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1923 and subsequent years are as follows:—

Population	Weights	Used	for	Different	Towns.
------------	---------	------	-----	-----------	--------

New Sout Wales.	h	Victoria.		Queensland	d. -8	South Austr	alia.	Western Australia		Tasmania	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	84 26 13	Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong W'nambool	36 30 32	Brisbane T'woomba Rockham'n Chrts, Twrs. Warwick	2I 24 9	Adelaide Kadina,etc. Pt. Pirie Mt. Gamb'r Peterbor'gh	13	Perth, etc. Kalg'lic, etc Northam Bunbury Geraldton	19	Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenst'wn	5 2

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

9. Retail Prices Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of—(a) food and groceries; (b) house rent; and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries, and house rent combined, it will be seen that 12s. Id. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 10s. in Brisbane, or 10s. 10d. in Hobart, while 15s. 11d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1931 was equivalent to 8s. 10d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 13s. 5d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1932 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Y	Tear.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities
hlan	S a of	Fo	OD AND (	ROCERIES	з (46 Сом	MODITIES)	ort erro	gast to n the hab
1907 1911 1921 1926	equops ciich ye	s. d. 10 6 11 1 21 3 20 11	s. d. 10 4 10 6 21 3 19 10	s. d. 10 7 11 5 20 3 20 0	s. d. 10 8 11 5 21 4 20 11	8. d. 13 5 15 1 22 4 20 10	s. d. II 4 II 10 22 8 20 II	8. d. 10 8 11 2 21 3 20 5
1927 1928 1929 1930		20 8 20 5 21 10 19 8 17 6	19 5 18 10 20 1 18 3 15 10	18 10 18 8 19 0 16 11 15 7	20 7 19 10 21 1 18 9 15 9	20 I 21 I 21 8 19 3 16 9	20 0 19 4 20 6 19 1 16 4	20 0 19 8 20 11 18 10 16 6
1931 ,, ,, 1932	1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st ,, 2nd ,,	18 0 17 9 17 2 17 3 17 5 17 3	16 8 15 10 15 4 15 4 15 9 15 5	16 0 15 9 15 2 15 4 15 3 14 II	16 8 16 2 15 1 15 2 15 9 15 7	17 7 17 4 16 1 15 10 16 6 16 8	17 3 16 6 15 8 15 10 16 3 16 3	17 2 16 9 16 1 16 1 16 5 16 2
	Hous	SE RENT	(WEIGHTE	D AVERAG	E, 4 AND	5 Rooms	S COMBINE	ED).
1907 1911 1921 1926	or and emobile of with	11 10 14 0 19 9 22 4	9 I II 5 I6 5 20 9	5 8 7 6 12 7 16 4	10 2 14 1 16 2 18 6	9 2 10 6 14 9 18 0	8 I 9 0 I7 7 I9 II	9 II I2 3 I7 3 20 6
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931		22 2 22 10 23 3 23 11 20 6	20 II 21 9 21 II 20 3 17 4	16 8 16 9 16 10 15 6 13 7	18 10 20 5 19 9 18 4 15 1	18 5 18 10 19 1 19 7 17 7	19 4 18 9 18 8 18 3 18 0	20 7 21 4 21 6 20 11 18 0
1931 ,, ,, 1932	1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st ,, 2nd ,,	22 2 21 2 20 3 18 7 18 3 18 1	18 1 17 6 16 11 16 10 16 7 16 5	13 10 13 9 13 7 13 2 13 0 12 11	16 2 15 2 14 8 14 5 13 11 13 11	18 6 18 0 17 4 16 8 16 4 16 3	18 4 18 6 17 9 17 7 17 3 17 7	19 I 18 4 17 8 16 II 16 7 16 5
andra general	eroz, da folgaba	Food	, Grocer	IES, AND	House R	ENT COMB	INED.	220, fer a f
1907 1911 1921 1926	1929.	11 0 12 1 20 9 21 5	10 9	10 0	12 4 19 6	11 11 13 5 19 8 19 10	10 2 10 10 20 11 20 6	10 5 11 7 19 10 20 6
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	oH	2I 3 22 4 2I 2	19 10 20 9 18 11	18 0 18 3 16 5	20 I 20 7 18 7	19 6 20 3 20 9 19 4 17 1	19 9 19 1 19 10 18 9 16 11	20 3 21 I
1931 " " 1932	1st Qtr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st ,, 2nd ,,		16 5 15 11 15 11 16 0	15 I 14 7 14 7 14 5	15 10 14 11 14 11 15 1		16 5 16 5 16 7	17 4 16 8 16 5 16 6

10. Price Details, 1931.—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report, the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries regimen during 1931 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendixes to Labour Report No. 1, detailed particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for the years 1901 to 1911. In Report No. 2 and subsequent issues information in detail regarding retail prices and rents during each year has been published.

### § 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

I. General.—In the following Section the results are included of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure classified into four main groups:—Food and Groceries; Rent; Clothing; and Miscellaneous.

The tabulation by the Bureau was undertaken as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage which was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Rent Food Clothing Miscellaneous Total	£ s. d. 1 0 6 2 6 2 1 9 0 1 0 10	£ s. d. 1 2 0 2 6 9 1 7 0 1 1 4	£ s. d. 0 17 0 2 3 1 1 6 0 1 0 1 5 6 2	£ s. d. 0 19 6 2 7 2 1 8 3 1 1 2	£ s. d. 0 19 0 2 4 11 1 7 9 1 2 3	£ s. d. 0 19 0 2 8 11 1 9 2 0 19 10

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	£ s. d. 3 7 9 3 16 9 3 17 5 4 2 2 4 8 10 4 18 5 5 16 6	£ s. d. 3 12 11 4 1 6 4 4 6 4 9 8 4 14 8 5 5 3 5 17 1	£ s. d. 3 4 0 3 11 3 3 13 10 3 19 3 4 6 0 4 15 10 5 6 2	£ s. d. 3 11 2 3 19 0 3 19 7 4 3 2 4 10 11 5 2 6 5 16 1	£ s. d. 3 12 9 3 17 1 4 1 2 4 4 2 4 9 2 5 0 9 5 13 11	£ s. d. 3 6 9 3 15 1 3 15 6 4 4 10 4 8 6 5 0 4 5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. Methods Adopted.—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements (Miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent,\* the commodities method and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

<sup>\*</sup> The basis of housing accommodation has been altered in this section to conform with the basis adopted in § 2.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been

computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the indexnumbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for

under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

In respect to clothing and a good deal of miscellaneous expenditure, it is not possible to ensure continuity of grade or quality, as it is with food and groceries. It is therefore necessary in many cases to fall back on the "predominant" price—the price of the grade or quality most in demand. The index-numbers for clothing and "miscellaneous expenditure" are therefore affected by changing standards and are not such true measures of prices as the index-numbers for food and groceries. The complete "allitems" index is consequently less trustworthy than the food-and-rent index.

- 3. Base.—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. The new series of index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, were computed in the first instance from price data relating to the month of November, 1914. This period was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier periods. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base, the weighted average cost for the six capital cities was taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November 1914 made equal to 1,000. The index-numbers were computed to this base up to and including the 4th Quarter 1929. In accordance with the decision of a Conference of Statisticians that a postwar period should be adopted as base, an alteration was made as from 1st January 1930, and the index-numbers in the following tables have been computed to a post-war base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period—1923-1927—the average annual aggregate expenditure in this period being made equal to 1,000.
- 4. Variations—Thirty Towns.—The investigations have been extended to the five principal towns in each State for the months of November 1921, and May, August and November 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.
- 5. Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov. 1914 to 2nd Quarter 1932.—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing, and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns: Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000).

823	864 841 807	1,004 989 1,047 946 830	954	Weighted Ave 30 Towns, Australia.		793 787	842 8 816 7 760 7 763	1,033 999 1,061 1,061 795	7 943 4 1,026	Weighted Average, S.A.	INDEX-NUMBERS.	8 787 2 772		9 970 8 944 0 1,006 2 916 2 793	8 924 7 978	Weighted Average, Victoria.
819	860 837 802 805	1,000 985 1,044 941 826	641 950 1,000 <i>a</i>	Weighted Ave	rage,	851	912 884 821 837	I,102 I,110 I,166 I,044 864	997 1,064	Peter- borough	x-Nu	81	842 797 794 805	949 928 932 810	948	Warrnam-
817	866 829 792 795	1,001 967 1,024 953 821	I,0II I,027	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	RS.	788 783	794 774 760 768	1,015 .997 1 034 924 774	923	Mt. Gambier.	-INDE	795 789	806 775 766 779	965 953 1,010 909 781	94I 967	Geelong.
914	992 929 901 915	1,105 1,080 1,140 1,068 934	I,077 I,127	Queenstown.	INDEX-NUMBERS	854	910 868 816 820	,071 ,048 ,111 ,019 ,853	968	Port Pirie.	ALIA.	798 790	863 822 806 807	990 966 958 958 825	919	Bendigo.
854	867 827 798 814	I,006 973 I,038 938 827	996 1,035	Devonport.	DEX-N	73	34 4 6 6 3	96791	200	Moonta, and Wallaroo.	AUSTRALIA.	80I 775	854 816 798 791	989 965 965 1 952 815	989	Ballarat.
200	870 847 825 835	1,017 1,006 1,078 1,002 1,002	I,108 I,040	Burnie.	11	7 8	00 00 00 00	0 1,07 3 1,05 5 1,13 7 1,03 9 86	3 1 94 5 1,03	Kadina,	SOUTH 1	70		н	78	
800	853 822 791 782	987 949 995 937 812	958 1,013	Launceston.	TASMANIA	78	835 810 754 757	I,030 993 I,055 937 789	68 94 1,02	Adelaide.	So	78 77	835 793 768	969 942 1,004 913 791	61 92 97	Melbourne.
814	864 826 784 790	1,000 966 1,025 952 816	687 1,027 1,027	Hobart.	TAS	772 758	810 797 766 778	951 940 961 855 788	950	Weighted Average, Queensland.	· S	870 862	903 891 858 861	1,036 1,026 1,092 988 879	964 1,016	Weighted Average, N.S.W.
845	894 884 829 817	1,026 1,069 1,108 986 856	I,033 I,060	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	INDEX-	777 781	813 804 785 790	969 930 971 877 798	936 951	Warwick.	UMBERS	834	884 873 833 837	996 989 1,046 964 857	935 974	Bathurst.
900	938 935 901 899	I,101 I,096 I,149 I,055 918	I,031 I,112	Geraldton.		8898	916 916 884 892	,139 ,087 ,102 ,966 ,902	981	Charters Towers.	INDEX-N	820 841	867 867 818	,030 ,035 ,094 977 843	950	Goulburn.
828	922 916 873 834	I,109 I,130 I,173 I,070 886	I,049 I,094	Bunbury.	AUSTRALIA. NUMBERS.	15	70	32106	4.9 1	hampton.	1	976	,063 ,041 970 969	2005 1 2005 1 182 1 182	972 155 I	Broken Hill.
868	913 892 866 861	1,098 1,104 1,157 1,041 883	I,054 I,104	Northam.		00 00	00 00 00 00	1,00 1,01 6 91 4 84	99.	Rock-	ENSLAND	30	2378	Нинин	77 1,	Barraga
990	1,012 1,007 977 980	I,148 1,173 1,267 1,138 1,138	I,120 I,179	Kalgoorlie.	ESTERN	74	80 76 73	912 891 929 846 764	895	Toowoomba.	QUEEN	88	000000	1,025 1,017 1,061 974 868	ı,0	Newcastle.
826	877 866 806 793	1,004 1,053 1,084 961 836	746 1,005 1,042	Perth.	L/W	761 747	799 788 758 768	940 935 951 844 778	614 955 960	Brisbane.		870 861	899 888 857 861	1,032 1,021 1,090 984 876	638 964 1,012	Sydney.
ıst Qtr.	ist Qtr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	1914 1921 1923-27	Period.	Alleria Alleria	ist Qtr.	1st Qtr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	1927 1928 1929 1930	1914 1921 8 1923-27	Period.		ist Qtr.	rst Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		. 1914 1921 1923-27	Period.
12	1931	Year	Nov. Years	re	Ascello:	1932	1931	Year	Years	of the second of		1932	1931	Year	Nov. Years	2.000000

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000).

Capitai	Citie	s dur	ing th	ie fiv	re-yea	urly I	period	1923-	1927	as t	ase	(= 1	,000).	
384857		N.S.	W.—II	NDEX-	NUMB	ERS.			VICT	ORIA	-Indi	x-Nu	MBERS.	
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.		Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.		Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ,, 1921 Years 1923-27	758 1,000 1,111	885			881	596 801	966 1,084	608 845 993	47	9 .	527	668 863	685 753	789 959
Year 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931	1,109 1,143 1,162 1,197 1,026	1,062 1,082 1,082 1,044	70	7 1,	138 183 240 181	866 885 880 978 892	1,093 1,125 1,142 1,170 1,005	1,046 1,087 1,094 1,011 867	69	5 6	788 793 817 750 653	997 980 941 883 815	793 831 849 865 823	1,015 1,053 1,060 982 847
1931 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,107 1,057 1,012 927	971 924 896 795	73	0	028 975 942 867	959 938 918 753	1,084 1,036 993 905	905 875 847 843	61	9	689 664 633 628	846 823 799 792	834 816 815 826	883 854 827 823
1932 1st Qtr.	913	810		5	850 845	778 783	895 884	830	62	29	643 643	755 743	811 805	812 802
ege Trace	Q	UEENS	LAND.	-Ind	EX-NU	MBER	s.	So	UTH A	USTRA	ALIA	-INDE	x-Numi	BERS.
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	nampton.	Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina,	Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ,, 1921 Years 1923-27	463 629 754	547 682	47	0 !	528	535	594 726	611	50	56	603 651	 492 506	566 738	781 899
Year 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931	832 839 841 775 680	743 727 719 727 628	65 63 68	3 3 5 5	564 677 745 720 628	745 679 678 668 648	802 805 806 759 668	944 1,022 986 916	44 44 39	81 43 98	701 699 695 715 675	511 549 561 586 586	801 770 816 810 715	908 979 945 882 734
1931 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	690 689 679 660	622 622 644 623	63	7	657 657 623 574	660 639 647 647	679 677 669 648	807 760 732 720	2 39	26	703 684 663 650	586 586 586 586	735 714 715 697	781 740 713 702
1932 1st Qtr.	649 644	591			557	647 622	636 637	696			628 629	610	702 695	679 680
	WES	STERN	AUSTI		Ind	EX-	TA	SMANIA	IN	DEX-N	TUMBE	RS.	SS.	age,
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 ,, 1921 Years 1923-27	586 754 847	578 556	616 822	649 709	779 847	709 813		676 786	294 789	150 759	495 461	729 885	649 877 1,000a	823 965
Year 1927 ,, 1928 ,, 1929 ,, 1930 ,, 1931	922 941 955 979 881	541 541 543 582 657	894 917 917 903 851	713 671 675 783 771	870 957 985 1,063 1,035	876 893 906 934 858	939 932 914	787 845 831 806 778	770 778 781 726 712	743 711 733 774 726	424 460 520 567 598	873 858	1,066 1,073 1,047	998 1,032 1,037 1,013 878
1931 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	924 898 865 835	593 627 703 704	870 862 835 838	786	1,043 1,042 1,060 995	850	923	785 783 775 768	710 710 708 718	768 737 705 701	584 594 606 606	855 830	918 885	928 894 864 824
1932 1st Qtr.	818	669 765	823 810	743 740	987 981	805 808		766 757	715 702	699 698				811 805

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as base (= 1,000).

819					A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR							A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The second second	- "	1	33
The same of the last	823	816	824	799 789	808	788 779	831 835	831 837	931	798 813	852	876	828	0	1	932
887 860 827 814	893 866 819	861 838 806 805	848 810 797 805	832 795 765 774	813 798 783 793	829 808 786 777	8882 821 8221	892 879 836 820	975 973 957 933	875 870 832 806	855 853	864 872 880 882	894 877 827 808	Qtr.	2nd 3rd 4th	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	1,011 1,054 1,054 852	957 935 970 919 828	864 860 920 890 815	913 880 930 880 791	929 926 972 904 797	916 912 937 891 800	988 956 992 939 846	973 1,007 1,036 967 857	1,019 1,047 1,090 1,058 960	968 967 996 968 846	I,026 I,038 I,072 992 872	933 949 1,010 941 874	1,013 1,038 968		192	Year
907	644 924 1,000a	911 977	871 891	696	951	933	630 971 1,008	918 973	942 1,018	907	898 1,004	928	689 916 973	14	191	Wov.
Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.	Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Queenstown.	Devonport.  Queenstown.	Burnie.	Launceston.	Hobart.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Geraldton.	Bunbury.	Northam.	Kalgoorlie.	Perth.	od.	Period	as towns
_	781	725	774 763	39	-	754	724	731 724	7777 767	754 735	De l	721 690 710 713	721 710	d Qtr.	2 ist	1932
74 74	849 824 784 787	720 707 698 703	836 803 762 759			825 792 746 744	764 754 732 732	759 745 736 739	824 824 791 779			739 715 704 704	760 753 730 730	1	r rst 2nd 3rd 4th	193
н	995 1,042 961	836 838 866 804 707	940 925 963 911	71 9 54 9 110 9 03 7	70	1,003 1,030 929 777	898 892 906 821 745	890 841 867 803 745	935 942 975 879 805	55 55 55 55	700000	855 855 7164	902 901 912 819 743	32 2 2 2 7	192 192 193 193	Year
988. 888.	948	770	839	365	mm.	658 898 992	824 880	794	892	79	œv.	771 845	560 840 887	21	7. 1914 1921 18 192	Years
Weighted Average, S.A.	Peter- borough.	Mt. Gambier.	Port Pirie.	Wallaroo.	Kadina, Moonta, and	Adelaide.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Warwick.	Charters Towers.	hampton.	Rock-	Toowoomba.	Brisbane.	od.	Period	- Systage,
INDEX-NUMBERS.	x-Nu	INDE	LIA.	AUSTRALIA	SOUTH A	So	·S	UMBER	INDEX-NUMBERS		SLAND	QUEENSLAND	9			
796	810	781 773	743	40	22	788	879 870	814	831 843	848	88	888	885 876	d Qtr.	r rst	193
853 816 790 790	839 804 813	820 792 778 783	801 766 745 744	71100	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	860 822 795 794	967 943 906 877	911 896 863 807	929 906 862 831	948 930 884 840		924 900 860 825	973 948 912 884	d or.	I Ist 2nd 3rd 4th	193
Н	894 894 940 815	976 962 985 900 793	918 962 764	862 862 914 861 746		1,036 948 818	1,056 1,061 1,110 1,052 923	950 952 987 969 869	068 087 146 882	,023 I, ,027 I, ,078 I, ,021 I,	Нини	I,038 I,043 I,068 998 877	1,060 1,064 1,115 1,059 929	227	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	Year
876	855	844 930	780	769		613 895 983	965 1,040	815 912	926	825 964 I,		 944 I,004	680 977 1,047	14 21 923-27	v. 191 192 15 19	Nov. Years
Weighted Average, Victoria.	Warrnam- bool.	Geelong.	Bendigo.	Ballarat.	Dallanat	Melbourne.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Bathurst.	Goulburn.	Broken Hill.		Newcastle.	Sydney.	lod.	Period	
92	MBER	-INDEX-NUMBERS	-INDE	VICTORIA	VICT			BERS.	INDEX-NUMBERS	INDEX	.S.W.	S. N				

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

1932 1st ,, 2nd	1931 1st ,,, 2nd ,,, 3rd ,,, 4th	Year 19	Nov. 19 Years 1	Period		1932 Ist	1931 1st ,, 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th	Year 19	Years 19	Per		1932 18	1931 1st ,, 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th	Year 19	Nov. 19	Period
t Qtr.	d Qtr.	1927 1928 1930 1931	)14 )21 923-27	lod.		t Qtr.	h Ott.	1927 1928 1929 1930	921 " 923-27	eriod.		st Qtr.	t Qtr.	1927 1928 1929 1930	14 21 923-27	lod.
853	949 951 874 869	1,013 1,027 1,023 1,002	698 1,232 1,019	Perth.	, WE	824 810	870 845 839 836	965 945 944 910 847	657 I,125 I,024	Brisbane.	۵	786 777	856 843 813	936 978 983 931	755 1,255 950	Sydney.
I,043 I,050	I,086 I,095 I,083 I,052	1,127 1,130 1,135 1,117 1,079	I,376 I,136	Kalgoorlie.	ESTERN	944	1,002 989 993 977	I,049 I,066 I,050 I.052 990	I,408 I,070	Toowoomba.	QUEENSLA	857 863	931 912 885 883	1,002 984 982 1,012 903	I,327 I,015	Newcastle.
00 00 22 22 00 00	883 893 880 846	934 969 938 875	1,382 I 972 I	Northam.	AUSTRALIA NUMBERS.	824	8853	1,024 1,011 972 934 849	I,452 I,056	Rock- hampton.	LAND.	737	731 729 720 728	889 878 837 801 727	I,269 907	Broken Hill.
905	944 953 953 925	967 I 974 I 988 988	,454 I,	Bunbury.	ALIA.—	75	779 786 767 767	777	1,56	Charters Towers.	INDEX-	99	1,10 1,04 1,01	1,162 1,167 1,162 1,106	I,37 I,16	Goulbur
875 869 8	953 930 878 878 875 8	,008 I,02 ,019 I,03 ,077 I,03 ,972 I,01 ,909 92	320 1,2	Geraldton. Weighted	INDEX-	7 874 5 850	9 955 6 938 7 924 6 922	1 1,105 7 1,096 7 1,096 6 1,066 4 935	8 1,519 5 1,090	Warwick.	-NUMBERS	8 819 8 819	0 839 2 836 3 819 1 820	978 7 1,022 2 1,000 5 957 2 829	4 1,261 8 1,022	Goulbur 1  Bathurst.
74 89 75 89	62 99 64 97 98 91 89 91	1,09 1,09 1,09 1,04 8 95	82 77 1,42 31 1,17	Av'ge, W.A.	H	832	378 378 3856 3856 3856	975 960 954 858	1,235	Weighted Average, Queensland.	ERS.	794	862 848 832 819	944 979 981 937 937 840	1,264 2 958	Weighted Average N.S.W.
7 974 0 967	7 1,063 1 1,034 7 999 8 964	8 1,077 5 1,109 3 1,090 4 1,138 0 1,015	5 1,670 5 1,110	Launceston.	TASMANIA	84	85 85 86	1,067 1,089 1,062 960 876	75 1,19 1,08	Adelaide.	so	830	8888	97 99 96 84	780 1,271 1,008	Melbourne.
881 867	972 956 914 905	I,027 I,058 I,045 I,020 937	I,525 I,052	Burnie.	i	2 88	953 9935 935 914	7 I,043 9 I,065 2 I,044 0 I,094 6 93I	5 1,43 4 1,06	Kadina, Moonta, and	SOUTH A	8 86	1 941 7 897 5 897 0 889	1,069 1,099 1,093 1,023 8	I,59 I,07	Ballarat.
850 845	1,005 924 890 879	I,006 I,025 I,066 I,072	I,405 I,033	Devonport.	INDEX-NI	10 00	00 00 00 00	1,016 5 1,012 1,000 14 1,000 14 923 861	1,0	Wallaroo.	AUSTRALIA	3 9		992 1,013 1,009 1,027 6 952	3 1,0	
1,072 1,063	1,137 1,117 1,086 1,092	1,208 1,208 1,212 1,206 1,108	1,504 1,217	Queenstown.	UMBERS	804 793	93 65 36		39 I	Port Pirie.	LIA.—	34	952 948 959 950	нн	73	Geelong.  Warrnam-
921	1,020 990 944 934	I,088 I,098 I,093 I,076	1,513 1,146	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	ıs.	988	,083 ,054 ,048	,207 ,201 ,199 ,174 ,054	,697	Mt. Gambier.	INDEX-	808	8655 822 823	,037 ,022 ,022 993 949 841	I,463 I,058	Geelong.
818	877 859 843 832	975 997 996 951 853	754 1,246 1,000 <i>a</i>	Weighted Ave Six Capital Cit		963 957	1,027 1,010 1,009 1,014	I,102 I,096 I,084 I,037 I,015	I,180 I,088	Peter- borough.	-NUMBERS	954	1,017 997 971 974	1,139 1,121 1,086 1,080 990	1,612 1,159	Warrnam- bool.
826 817	886 867 841	982 1,002 999 861	1,290	Weighted Av 30 Towns, Australia.	orage,	852	912 863 868	1,066 1,086 1,061 965 882	1,238	Weighted Average, S.A.	ERS.	835	8514 838	984 998 970 855	I,326 I,014	Weighted Average, Victoria.

Miscellaneous.--Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

1932 18t	931 18t 2nd 31d	Year 192 ,, 192 ,, 193 ,, 193	Nov. 19 Years 1	Per		1932 18	1931 IS ,, 21 ,, 31	Year I	Years 19	Perlo		1932 I	1931 I	Year I	HH	Pe
Qtr.	d	310000000000000000000000000000000000000	923-27	erlod.	12726	d Qtr.	st Qtr.	927 1928 1929 1930	914 · · · 921 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rlod.		ist Qtr.	ist Qtr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	1927 1928 1929 1931	914 921 1923-27	Period.
955	972 969 965 958	978 987 987 979 966	780 1,029 988	Perth	WES	907	926 926 925 914	936 936 935 931 923	728 944 934	Brisbane.		1,005	I,02I I,014 I,010 I,009	I,048 I,048 I,046 I,040	766 1,009 1,021	Sydney.
968	968 968 967 964	972 978 969 970 967	1,030 975	Kalgoorlie.	WESTERN	92	93 93 92	951 949 949 943 933	953 942	Toowoomba.	QUEENSLA	99	9 8 9 9	95 95 93 93	99	Newcastle.
896	916 907 898 898	927 929 930 929 905	1,016 938	Northam.	AUST	88	00000		н	Rock-	NSLAND	00 I,	00 I,	200734	35	Newcastie.
894	903 895 894 892	937 933 931 930 896	977	Bunbury.	USTRALIA.	83	892 892 891	919 917 911 906 892	,002 I 922	hampton.		980	,037	1,069 1,055 1,050 1,041 1,025	102	Broken Hill.
972	978 979 976 971	981 1,011 1,002 976	I,102 I,013	Geraldton.	IN	972	971 970 978 977	977 972 971 972 972	969	Charters Towers.	NDEX-N	886	910 906 897 893	906 900 901 909 902	95I 95I	Goulburn.
954	969 966 962 956	976 983 984 976 963	I,029 985	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	DEX-	897	898 897 898	927 927 922 922 912 898	988 927	Warwick.	NUMBERS	906	906 906 918	925 928 925 924 910	989	Bathurst.
865	874 876 872 870	899 904 900 873	699 932 917	Hobart.	TAS	908	925 925 924 914	937 936 935 931 922	958	Weighted Average, Queensland.	RS.	995	1,010 1,005 999 998	I,038 I,037 I,035 I,029 I,003	I,011 I,013	Weighted Average, N.S.W.
863	893 886 897 894	918 908 899 893	985	Launceston.	VINVESV	98	1,00 99 99	1,02 1,02 1,02 1,01	770 I,033 I,025	Adelaide.	20	92	949 936 930 930	989 991 986 973 973	72 1,02 99	Melbourne.
825	848 849 847 826	837 837 842	941	Burnie.	1	8 9	1 8 6 6 8	1 40 80 1 10		Kadina,	ОПТН	0.00		03610	W H 00	merbourne.
828	850 849 847 847	88556	960 849	Devonport.	INDEX-N	147	979 966 968 963	996 996 993 991	I,065	Moonta, and Wallaroo.	AUSTR	884	888 889 889	933 932 927 927 893	956	Ballarat.
802	811 804 803 801	88888	959	Queenstown.	NUMBE	940	957 967 945 944	1,017 1,016 1,009 989 953	I,065 I,020	Port Pirie.	RALIA.	914 911	916 915 915	945 945 944 935 915	I,012 944	Bendigo.
859 862	875 874 875 871	897 898 898 891 874	952 911	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	RS.	969	963 963 960	977 990 983 973 962	I,032 986	Mt. Gambier.	-INDEX-	887 886	905 899 896 892	944 942 942 938 898	I,033 954	Geelong.
963	981 973 968 966	1,008 1,010 1,007 1,007 999 973	749 1,010 1,000 <i>a</i>	Weighted Ave Six Capital Ci	erage, ties.	958	977 964 958 958	I,013 I,005 995 970 964	I,000 I,012	Peter- borough.	X-NUMB	834	844 844 844	865 861 859 853	880	Warrnam- bool.
859 859	965 965 958	1,000 998 990 965	1,009	Weighted Av 30 Towns, Australia.	erage,	984	I,004 992 990 988	1,020 1,024 1,025 1,016 993	I,036 I,024	Weighted Average, S.A.	BERS.	923	944 931 926 925	983 984 980 967 934	1,015	Weighted Average, Victoria.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

	N. Yes	NS.	W.—I	NDEX-	NUMB	ERS.			VICTO	RIA	-Indi	EX-NUM	BERS.	
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.		Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.		Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- boo.	Weighted Average, Victoria
Nov. 1914 ,, 1921 Years 1923-27	712 1,046 1,020	I,04I 994	97 97	5 I,C	33	947	1,042	671 1,003 990	99		 002 925	1,019 963	1,034	 1,003 984
Year 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930	1,029 1,042 1,073 1,026 922	1,015 1,014 1,028 991 888	1,00 99 1,01 97 88	7 1,0		964 979	1,027 1,038 1,067 1,022 918	990 992 1,017 956 846	92 92 95 90 80	9 7 9	940 936 969 926 833	985 973 980 917 822	945 941 960 939 860	985 987 1,011 951 843
931 1st Qtr. , 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	954 935 909 889	925 906 872 851	90 90 87 84	2 9	165 137 103 183	895 886 860 826	950 932 905 884	878 847 830 826	83 80 79 79	7 6	855 833 823 820	845 824 808 811	881 856 848 855	874 844 827 824
932 1st Qtr.	883 874	853 848	85		379 383	831 832	879 870	829 818	79		816	807 800	851 843	827 816
Auteuronexs	Q	UEENS	LAND.	IND	EX-NU	MBERS	. 1438	Son	UTH A	USTR	ALIA	-INDEX	K-NUME	BERS.
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	Charters	Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and	Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted
Nov. 1914 ,, 1921 Years 1923-27	611 923 927	949	97	2 1,0	025	994 921	94I 923	699 989 1,019	99	8 1,	025	 1,029 936	948 991	992 1,012
Year 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930	922 917 923 859 798	914 906 916 885 816	90	3 9	918 • 925 939 883 827	946 914 931 882 815	923 915 922 863 801	1,018 1,027 1,037 952 837	94 88	13	970 960 980 927 834	945 948 963 918 831	1,023 1,017 1,043 980 884	1,012 1,019 1,030 948 836
931 Ist Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	814 804 788 786	834 816 816 804	81	7	839 840 818 810	828 815 807 809	817 807 792 789	875 847 814 814	81	3	870 845 813 808	846 831 824 823	912 891 865 869	873 846 813 813
932 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,,	777 767	788			805	792 783	781 772	816		36	809	827 822	864 852	815
	WE	STERN	AUSTI		-IND	EX-	TA	SMANI	AIN	DEX-	NUMB	ERS.	age,	rage,
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns,
Nov. 1914 ,, 1921 Years 1923-27	707 1,008 986	1,048	1,030 985		1,056 1,015	1,020		1,067 973	1,003 957	904	1,03	1,057 8 1,005		1,013
Year 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931	984 1,012 1,026 977 885	984 995 1,032 986 937	988 1,003 1,022 969 878	963	1,010 1,029 1,051 1,029 951	1,009	980	953 957 967 949 865	936 941 966 918 837	925 909 948 920 831	93 97 94	966 986 9 951	1,009 1,033 975	991 1,000 1,020 97 870
931 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	920 910 862 848	933 940 941 935	897 888 868 859	896 893 870 848	971 964 942 926	921 913 872 859	852	894 873 854 840	856 843 824 825	875 834 808 81	88 86	0 879	882 857	90 88 85 84
1932 1st Qtr.	853 854	930 952	854 856	840 848	925	862 866			827 815	818				84

### § 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

- I. General.—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33). The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.
- 2. Results—1929 to 1931.—The base of the following tables is the cost of food and housing (all houses) in the six capitals in 1911. Column B gives for any of the towns specified the relative cost of food and housing (4-roomed houses only), and Column C the same for 5-roomed houses only. The use of these index-numbers is, therefore, for comparison with one another, since the base is, to some extent, arbitrary. Column A in the same way gives the cost of food only in the town specified, compared with the cost of food and housing (all houses) in the six capitals in 1911. Column A, therefore, gives that part of the index-numbers in column B and C, which is accounted for by food. The balance is due to rent. These two parts, the food-component and the rent-component have no useful absolute significance, but give a valid comparison of food prices and of rent between the 200 towns specified.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1929, 1930, and 1931, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (=1,000).

	1	1929. Novembe	r.	1	1930. Novembe	r.		1931. Novembe	er.
State and Town.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Grocerles, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
New South Wales-	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	В	C
Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	1,186	1,751	1,897	980	1,537	1,682	913	1,375	1,471
	1,159	1,649	1,852	956	1,453	1,602	889	1,277	1,388
	1,406	1,772	1,892	1,169	1,551	1,671	1,031	1,339	1,459
	1,200	1,801	1,939	944	1,491	1,582	852	1,288	1,355
	1,140	1,519	1,616	930	1,339	1,446	879	1,213	1,300
Albury Armidale Ballina Bega Berry	1,161	1,822	1,962	930	1,536	1,653	873	1,343	1,461
	1,127	1,603	1,701	937	1,375	1,463	885	1,290	1,363
	1,191	1,684	1,809	1,000	1,395	1,527	880	1,226	1,364
	1,181	1,506	1,622	957	1,313	1,431	954	1,322	1,427
	1,175	1,504	1,635	973	1,302	1,394	899	1,215	1,288
Blackheath	1,272	1,733	1,812	1,036	1,463	1,582	943	1,321	1,425
	1,374	1,611	1,684	1,089	1,418	1,484	1,018	1,380	1,478
	1,219	1,794	1,956	991	1,478	1,636	938	1,320	1,431
	1,164	1,690	1,836	916	1,443	1,574	888	1,327	1,414
	1,164	1,503	1,576	935	1,307	1,420	874	1,179	1,254

Index-Numbers-Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.-continued.

Wagga Wagga Walcha Wellington Weston Windsor	Taree Temora Tenterfield Tunut Ulmarra	Quirindi Richmond Scone Singleton Tamworth	Parkes Penrith Port Kembia Portland Queanbeyan	Mudgee Narrabri Narrandera Nowra Orange	Lismore Lithgow Maitland Moree Moss Vale	Katoomba Kempsey Kiama Kurri Kurri Leeton	Gulgong Gunnedah Hay Inverell Junee	Gilgandra Glen Innes Grafton Grenfell Griffith	Cowra Cronulla Deniliquin Dubbo Forbes	Cobar Cooma Coonamble Cootamundra Corrimal	New South Wales-contd.	State and Town.	
I,182 I,198 I,237 I,157 I,142	1,149 1,222 1,199 1,136 1,126	1,169 1,140 1,077 1,148 1,109	1,213 1,145 1,216 1,234 1,235	1,196 1,205 1,205 1,198 1,147	1,111 1,196 1,142 1,243 1,191	1,250 1,037 1,211 1,163 1,284	1,207 1,131 1,273 1,155 1,205	1,268 1,112 1,060 1,173 1,293	1,189 1,275 1,208 1,196 1,196	1,312 1,256 1,250 1,166 1,159	<b>A</b>	Food and Groceries only.	13
1,911 1,666 1,598 1,618 1,622	I,682 I,782 I,642 I,639 I,508	I,493 I,535 I,537 I,543 I,537	1,761 1,592 1,777 1,641 1,690	1,701 1,658 1,730 1,659	1,676 1,643 1,504 1,712 1,787	1,848 1,517 1,612 1,510 2,003	1,512 1,567 1,677 1,682 1,869	1,643 1,546 1,546 1,568 2,214	1,680 1,827 1,583 1,854 1,781	1,510 1,599 1,614 1,712 1,613	B	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	1929. November
1,923 1,758 1,704 1,684 1,767	1,833 1,913 1,673 1,778 1,653	1,686 1,732 1,675 1,684 1,725	1,912 1,698 1,920 1,763 1,781	1,802 1,799 1,961 1,761 1,873	1,837 1,716 1,609 1,973 1,868	1,980 1,607 1,724 1,603 2,060	I,622 I,684 I,871 I,737 I,896	1,692 1,697 1,705 1,766 2,444	I,817 I,998 I,734 I,941 I,990	1,549 1,816 1,753 1,866	С	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	
937 962 945 957 941	960 1,005 954 938 973	1,046 944 941 976 889	916 926 1,023 1,024 986	1,009 1,053 1,019 960	959 981 919 1,004 959	I,048 837 I,027 978 I,018	982 897 1,026 930 963	979 881 876 961 1,083	1,060 1,053 913 918	I,II9 I,053 I,033 942 974	Α	Food and Groceries only.	H
1,627 1,302 1,274 1,333 1,501	1,509 1,565 1,408 1,465 1,465	1,352 1,372 1,415 1,419 1,336	1,436 1,334 1,549 1,418 1,432	1,424 1,486 1,580 1,446 1,503	1,485 1,412 1,331 1,596 1,439	1,691 1,226 1,373 1,372	I,344 I,349 I,420 I,445 I,587	1,321 1,302 1,404 1,395 2,021	1,347 1,601 1,516 1,604 1,512	I,333 I,382 I,388 I,446 I,459	В	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	1930. November
1,792 1,488 1,379 1,425 1,583	1,625 1,663 1,494 1,629 1,565	1,596 1,519 1,533 1,508 1,474	1,549 1,456 1,689 1,484 1,525	1,490 1,607 1,744 1,571 1,656	1,691 1,506 1,441 1,793 1,584	1,778 1,403 1,601 1,442 1,788	I,434 I,40I I,618 I,522 I,687	1,436 1,427 1,574 1,553 2,251	1,504 1,740 1,667 1,673 1,632	1,386 1,571 1,523 1,615 1,510	C	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	
898 921 900 868 881	924 932 858 926 939	984 847 843 913 848	903 851 952 941	388 920 1,010 972 892	877 898 870 977 894	9898 9884 9684	893 861 966 943	912 877 873 918	889 934 893 868 879	I,008 I,026 984 900 929	A	Food and Groceries only.	
1,424 1,250 1,229 1,159 1,341	1,393 1,458 1,222 1,420 1,378	1,258 1,233 1,371 1,282 1,231	1,284 1,179 1,355 1,204 1,363	I,305 I,309 I,486 I,323 I,303	1,282 1,237 1,201 1,515 1,250	1,537 1,227 1,279 1,176 1,571	1,169 1,246 1,297 1,351 1,495	I,223 I,243 I,294 I,326 I,807	1,262 1,390 1,274 1,441 1,391	I,224 I,335 I,302 I,383 I,350	В	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	1931. November
1,560 1,379 1,308 1,257	I,475 I,590 I,313 I,552 I,465	I,450 I,329 I,466 I,370 I,337	I,386 I,269 I,478 I,270 I,476	1,415 1,395 1,598 1,410 1,407	1,483 1,289 1,315 1,573 1,399	1,641 1,361 1,509 1,273 1,656	1,241 1,336 1,489 1,463	1,295 1,366 1,461 1,428 1,998	1,362 1,480 1,380 1,549 1,459	I,293 I,473 I,408 I,510 I,447	С	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	er.

Index-Numbers-Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.-continued.

Notuniber	Ы	1929. November.		7	1930. November.		ы	1931. November.	7.
State and Town.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
New South Wales-contd.	A	В	C	A	В	C	Α	8	С
Wollong Wyalong Yass Young	1,173 1,236 1,247 1,204	1,724 1,631 1,765 1,769	1,785 1,697 1,896 1,862	985 997 1,032 1,008	I,508 I,359 I,503 I,556	I,640 I,425 I,602 I,666	928 892 912 908	I,376 I,205 I,306 I,350	I,457 I,260 I,394 I,457
was)	1,187	1,727	1,871	978	1,513	1,652	912	I,354	I,453
Victoria Melbourne Hallarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool	I,084 I,127 I,130 I,099 I,103	1,647 1,440 1,503 1,572 1,572	1,795 1,624 1,651 1,691	923 923 923	1,380 1,213 1,241 1,305	1,518 1,407 1,383 1,448 1,526	8 8 8 8 8 1 2 8 8 8 1 2 8 8 8 1 2 8 8 8 1 2 8 8 8 1 2 8 8 8 1 2 8 8 8 8	1,246 1,095 1,149 1,181 1,259	I,360 I,279 I,268 I,368 I,368
Ararat Bacchus Marsh Bairnsdale Beechworth Benalla	1,161 1,153 1,167 1,178 1,151	1,551 1,613 1,528 1,481	1,695 1,686 1,732 1,517	969 980 984 990	1,360 1,421 1,350 1,287 1,305	1,535 1,559 1,544 1,352 1,385	871 887 912 923 859	1,216 1,316 1,209 1,219 1,242	1,378 1,423 1,401 1,285 1,306
Camperdown Casterton Casternaine Coate Cotac Cotac Cotac Creswick	I,1135 I,113 I,108 I,102	1,549 1,508 1,397 1,683 1,234	I,705 I,639 I,527 I,771 I,293	1,017 936 941 912 930	1,435 1,265 1,170 1,481 1,128	1,593 1,462 1,342 1,576 1,141	891 880 867 851 842	1,286 1,235 1,120 1,318 974	I,424 I,340 I,228 I,453 I,000
Daylesford	1,076 1,118 1,113 1,156 1,162	1,372 1,272 1,548 1,504 1,633	1,438 1,361 1,715 1,666 1,774	938 920 934 1,023 1,038	1,218 1,081 1,294 1,354 1,511	1,279 1,150 1,460 1,508 1,596	831 854 850 864	1,087 1,002 1,189 1,146 1,287	1,175 1,058 1,294 1,238 1,410
Healesville	1,173 1,218 1,155 1,162	1,504 1,731 1,748 1,382 1,614	1,594 1,885 1,879 1,448 1,679	942 948 969 937 899	1,245 1,395 1,495 1,213 1,376	1,327 1,611 1,627 1,279 1,508	8 8 8 2 2 8 8 4 2 2 8 5 5	1,105 1,265 1,306 1,143 1,223	1,194 1,401 1,434 1,209 1,364
Kyneton Lilydale Maffra Maldon Maryborough	1,122 1,179 1,106 1,124 1,160	1,458 1,567 1,671 1,279 1,524	1,583 1,732 1,763 1,325 1,623	947 970 959 961 921	I,34I I,383 I,520 I,093 I,264	1,447 1,484 1,670 1,145 1,359	847 851 888 847	1,163 1,240 1,240 1,019 1,123	1,294 1,361 1,323 1,072 1,222
Mildura Morwell Nhill Orbost Portland	1,217 1,115 1,248 1,248 1,182 1,162	1,628 1,528 1,748 1,560	2,000 1,723 1,906 1,757 1,656	1,000 964 971 989 967	I,584 I,455 I,366 I,371 I,305	I,804 I,567 I,557 I,575 I,434	915 858 917 886	I,458 I,279 I,213 I,272 I,217	I,652 I,371 I,345 I,373 I,325
Port Fairy St. Arnaud Sale Seymour Shepparton	1,109 1,206 1,110 1,186 1,172	1,409 1,535 1,450 1,581 1,785	1,507 1,812 1,661 1,673 1,874	948 1,038 960 969 969	I,211 I,357 I,266 I,371 I,502	1,333 1,538 1,507 1,479 1,659	895 896 867 915	1,154 1,225 1,217 1,247 1,266	I,270 I,357 I,355 I,375 I,432
Staweil Swan Hill Teang Tranigon Wangaratta	1,232 1,139 1,137 1,082 1,195	1,550 1,819 1,480 1,636	1,721 1,929 1,683 1,643 1.832	993 937 984 931 967	1,305 1,521 1,340 1,322 1,461	1,414 1,792 1,537 1,483 1,592	900 845 937 842 854	I,199 I,371 I,304 I,197 I,316	1,314 1,592 1,459 1,367 1,418
	1,210 1,075 1,088	I,676 I,573 I,468	1,838 1,746 1,614	947 922 922	I,332 I,428 I,323	I,495 I,633 I,442	875 830 842	I,220 I,344 I,232	1,362 1,513 1,359
State (48 Towns)	1,096	1,623	1,770	905	1,366	1,507	822	1,235	1,356

Index-Numbers-Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.-continued.

		N	1929. Tovember		N	1930. Tovember		1	1931. Novembe	r.
State and Town.		Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-1 Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food. Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
		A	В	C	A	В	C	A	В	C
Queensland— Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers Warwick		1,010 1,010 1,074 1,122 1,042	1,409 1,310 1,355 1,521 1,392	1,542 1,475 1,474 1,561 1,452	818 835 886 945 856	1,164 1,112 1,195 1,311 1,185	1,281 1,297 1,310 1,360 1,262	815 791 892 937 827	1,125 1,102 1,178 1,222 1,156	1,235 1,173 1,261 1,286 1,222
Ayr Barcaldine Bowen Bundaberg Cairns		1,197 1,265 1,197 1,011 1,192	1,688 1,669 1,592 1,384 1,766	1,771 1,728 1,731 1,478 1,904	996 1,062 1,002 877 947	1,404 1,447 1,355 1,203 1,483	1,522 1,569 1,490 1,298 1,698	967 1,078 982 875 937	1,423 1,447 1,344 1,167 1,421	1,481 1,543 1,432 1,212 1,574
Charleville Chillagoe Cloncurry Cooktown Cunnamulla		1,181 1,279 1,310 1,249 1,251	1,604 1,542 1,705 1,446 1,711	1,839 1,595 1,836 1,499 1,803	1,005 1,168 1,141 1,169 1,054	1,487 1,379 1,540 1,367 1,501	1,742 1,431 1,658 1,452 1,580	968 1,194 1,059 1,050 982	1,435 1,392 1,469 1,247 1,399	1,626 1,451 1,591 1,313 1,464
Dalby Gayndah Gladstone Goondiwindi Gympie		1,099 1,161 1,105 1,187 1,100	1,415 1,477 1,414 1,608 1,464	1,570 1,556 1,499 1,648 1,525	872 960 948 990 886	1,227 1,262 1,245 1,385 1,234	I,369 I,425	872 971 878 938 878	1,240 1,287 1,192 1,333 1,185	1,370 1,373 1,289 1,373 1,269
Hughenden Innisfail Ipswich Longreach Mackay		1,287 1,328 1,027 1,266 1,147	1,748 1,940 1,357 1,575 1,707	1,868 2,118 1,457 1,776 1,851	1,082 1,017 855 1,066 956	1,516 1,544 1,159 1,371 1,412	1,595 1,708 1,246 1,607 1,547	1,069 990 838 1,092 951	1,494 1,576 1,094 1,408 1,368	1,595 1,681 1,183 1,566 1,478
Maryborough Mount Morgan Nambour Roma Stanthorpe		1,106 1,189 1,120 1,145 1,135	1,418 1,321 1,485 1,531 1,531	1,619 1,387 1,610 1,705 1,595	876 970 923 941 935	1,238 1,102 1,289 1,321 1,369	1,428 1,168 1,406 1,461 1,461	887 963 911 922 901	1,216 1,128 1,240 1,253 1,335	1,347 1,161 1,319 1,373 1,454
Townsville Winton		I,158 I,286	1,631	1,730	917 1,064	I,372 I,380	1,456	984 1,063	I,399 I,374	1,460
Weighted Average State (32 Towns)	for	1,057	1,439	1,564	863	1,211	1,330	859	1,178	1,276
South Australia— Adelaide Kadina, etc. Port Pirie Mount Gambier Peterborough		I,124 I,235 I,198 I,102 I,258		1,740 1,475 1,675 1,465 1,780	894 998 986 902 977	1,323 1,186 1,361 1,160 1,389	1,443 1,226 1,490 1,281 1,461	793 879 862 802 872	1,152 1,068 1,207 1,047 1,188	1,274 1,112 1,310 1,192 1,329
Freeling Gawler Kapunda Kooringa Millicent		1,164	I,44I I,428 I,418 I,493 I,477	I,520 I,435 I,559	937	1,147	1,182	832 831 813 891 842	1,095 1,114 1,008 1,194 1,207	1,080
Murray Bridge Port Augusta Quorn Victor Harbour Renmark		1,287	1,710 1,561 1,734	1,790 1,654 1,898	1,005 925	I,294 I,479	1,583 1,378 1,626	791 941 871 869 951	1,054 1,278 1,156 1,329 1,345	1,153 1,298 1,210 1,467 1,477
Weighted Average State (15 Towns)	for	1,136	1,601	1,717	907	1,317	1,431	805	1,150	1,266
Wastern Australia— Perth and Fremantle Kalgoorlie and Bould Northam Bunbury Geraldton	der	I,279 I,186 I,229	1,580 1,619 1,566	1,657	902 1,080 987 995 969	1,398 1,434 1,416	I,493 I,571	839 1,038 907 881 951	I,475 I,34I I,300	I,509

Index-Numbers-Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.-continued.

	N	1929. ovember		N	1930. November		Ŋ	1931. November	. rollo
State and Town.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and kroceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
Western Australia—contd. Albany Beverley Bridgetown Broome Carnarvon	A 1,195 1,187 1,266 1,456 1,347	B 1,513 1,483 1,649 1,932 1,808	C 1,616 1,549 1,693 2,114 1,956	A 983 987 1,072 1,325 1,188	B 1,337 1,307 1,427 1,801 1,683	B 1,409 1,382 1,516 1,983 1,774	A 961 921 1,042 1,276 1,117	B 1,289 1,256 1,359 1,752 1,606	C 1,349 1,342 1,437 1,934 1,670
Collie Greenbushes Katanning Leonora and Gwalia Meekatharra	1,234 1,234 1,173 1,412 1,378	1,712 1,477 1,565 1,609 1,642	1,817 1,550 1,745 1,675 1,734	999 1,046 929 1,247 1,229	1,462 1,250 1,323 1,444 1,466	1,568 1,342 1,494 1,510 1,624	906 1,020 891 1,135 1,098	1,277 1,197 1,252 1,398 1,467	1,375 1,243 1,391 1,464 1,592
Narrogin Wagin York Weighted Average for State (18 Towns)	1,173 1,124 1,130	1,711 1,535 1,466	1,826 1,606 1,568	943 1,007 940	1,491 1,434 1,275	1,601 1,464 1,377	884 970 864 875	1,315 1,282 1,193	1,421 1,367 1,272
	-,-3-	-,5,-	-,,-,	337	,5,	,,,,	, ,		,,,,,
Tasmanla— Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenstown	1,096 1,087 1,163 1,116 1,215	1,573 1,492 1,586 1,565 1,527	1,712 1,692 1,731 1,603 1,557	932 911 994 935 1,068	1,390 1,308 1,355 1,379 1,387	1,557 1,474 1,489 1,402 1,444	834 826 881 844 961	1,281 1,212 1,267 1,265 1,288	1,419 1,359 1,348 1,329 1,369
Beaconsfield Campbelltown Deloraine Franklin New Norfolk	1,052 1,079 1,019 1,118 1,067	1,144 1,266 1,393 1,328 1,382	1,183 1,315 1,440 1,381 1,461	919 971 881 950 923	997 1,183 1,213 1,187 1,292	1,050 1,238 1,276 1,239 1,318	871 884 823 952 832	977 1,116 1,113 1,162 1,148	1,003 1,151 1,218 1,215 1,214
Scottsdale	1,084 1,080 1,293	1,374 1,409 1,490	1,466 1,511 1,523 1,666	913 883 1,103	1,209 1,217 1,301 1,349	1,286 1,348 1,334 1,492	787 841 1,002	1,090 1,050 1,200	1,151 1,269 1,233 1,371
Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns)	1,133	1,634	1,773	932	1,400	1,535	864	1,271	1,378

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus, for November, 1931, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 812. Subtracting this from 1,246 (column B) gives a difference of 434, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,360 (column C) gives a difference of 548, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. Comparison of Capitals and other Towns.—Three sets of indexnumbers for food and rent have been given in the preceding pages, for the six capitals, for the thirty towns, and for the 200 towns. The first two are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly rents, and the third on prices and rents in the month of November. The three series, reduced to a common base (1913 = 1,000) are given in the table below. It will be seen that since 1913 food prices have increased slightly more in the capitals than in the larger groups of towns, but the increase in rents has been substantially greater outside the capitals than in them.

The index-numbers for November 1921 to 1931, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (= 1,000), are shown in the following tables:—

|--|

20000	2 22000			, 11000				
Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	Foc	DD AND	Groce	RIES.				
All Towns Five Towns in each State Capital Cities only	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,578 1,577 1,588	1,675 1,670 1,683	1,691 1,690 1,705	1,625 1,618 1,627	1,770 1,769 1,781	I,455 I,454 I,463	1,349 1,343 1,351
25 1 Trans   800   801 a	RENT	OF 5-R	OOMED !	Houses	. ES. X		1 antau	
All Towns Five Towns in each State Capital Cities only	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,268 1,271 1,261	1,554	1,570	1,641 1,632 1,571	1,635 1,622 1,562	1,541 1,516 1,453	1,314 1,288 1,229
1823   1833   1838   1838   1	Food, (	GROCERI	ES, ANI	D RENT	stri !	101 058	OT Sale	
All Towns Five Towns in each State Capital Cities only	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,461 1,458 1,455	1,636 1,625 1,607	1,651 1,643 1,624	1,632 1,623 1,604	1,719 1,712 1,692	1,488 1,478 1,459	1,336 1,322 1,301

The figures in the vertical columns show merely the cost in November of each year compared with November 1913 for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only "respectively.

4. Rent Reduction Acts.-Legislation was enacted in New South Wales and Western Australia prescribing a reduction in rents during 1931. In New South Wales, the Reduction of Rents Act, No. 45 of 1931, came into operation on 9th October, and the Western Australian Reduction of Rents Act, No. 21 of 1931, was assented to on 18th August. The Acts, which are on practically similar lines, prescribe that a general reduction of 221 per cent. is to be made in rents, unless the lessor obtains an order permitting him to charge and receive rent under the lease at a higher rate. The order in New South Wales must be obtained from a Court of Petty Sessions, and in Western Australia from a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purposes of Part VI. of the Financial Emergency Act 1931. A special circumstance to be considered by the tribunal is the amount by which the rent of the premises, the subject of the lease, may have been reduced since the 30th June, 1930. Any such reduction shall be taken into account in calculating the reduction to be effected, but the lessor may not charge a higher rent than was charged at the commencement of the Act. The measures, which are of a temporary nature, expire on 31st December, 1932, and do not apply to premises which were not leased on 30th June, 1930, unless a lease was entered into earlier than three months before the commencement of the

In Victoria, the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act, provides for reduction of rents payable under long leases by 22½ per cent. Orders for reduction may be made by lower Courts, where rent under lease does not exceed £208 per annum.

### § 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

I. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1932 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 100). These figures are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries. (Prices in 1913 as Base=100).

PERIOD.		JNI'I	TED DOM.		AUSTRIA.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT (CAIRO).	FRANCE.	FINLAND.	GERMANY,
m's'II	Board of Trade.	"Statist"	Olivino Colores	" Economist."	Official.	Official.	National Tariff Commission.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average. 1913 1914 1920 1925	100  307 159 148	10 10 29 16	0 1	100 99 283 154 143	ai00 bi36 123	100 201 b160 149	ci00	di00	e100 134 341 f210 163	100	100 316 152 132	100 102 509 550 695	100  1,183 1,129 b142	100 106 1,486 g142 133
1928 1929 1930	140 137 120 104	14	4	135 127 107 89	130 130 117 109	145 141 117 96	102 105 115 126	979 924 b117 107	153 150 130 114	149 148 134 105	120 116 103 97	645 627 554 502	145 139 128 119	140 137 125 111
1931 IX. 1932 I. II. IV. V.	99 106 105 105 102 101	10		90 90 92 90 86 83	108 114 112 113 112 116	91 97 97 94 92 89	129 120 k k 118 117	105 101 101 101 100 97	109 118 119 117 115 114	99 93 92 92 89	91 89 91 93 90 86	473 439 446 444 439 438	112 133 132 131 126 125	109 100 100 100 98 97
TORY TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PER	ITALY.		JAPAN.	NETHER- LANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWIZTER- LAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
PERIOD.	Consiglio Prov. dell Economia	di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average. 1913 1914 1920 1925 1926	100  b646 654	-	100 96 259 202 179	100 109 292 155 145	100  253 198		100 101 221 188 181	100  359 161 149	j i00 :62 :45	100 98 221 148 143	100 106 228 170 168	100 102 244 160 156	100 104 207 161 154	100 97 223 128 123
1928 1929 1930	491 481 411 342		171 166 137 116	149 142 117 97	g157 149 137 122	96		148 140 122 111	145 141 127 110	139 137 124 105	165 166 147 131	151 149 135 113	147 147 143 133	120 116 103 100
1931 IX. 1932 I. II. IV. V.	331 326 323 322 319 313		113 121 122 120 116 114	91 84 83 82 80 79	123 123 122 120	64 65 64 65	176 178 180 181	109 109 110 109 109	106 101 100 99 98 96	96 95 95 95 94 92	128 130 133 132 132 129	109 108 108 108 107 106		99 96  94

a June, 1914. b Gold index. c Base. d July. e End of year. f Official since year 1925. g New series. h Average of eight months. i Base, 1927. j Until end of 1925, "Lorenz." k Not available own o 6' ke.

2. Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices, (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1931, and quarterly for 1931 and 1932, the prices for July, 1914 being taken as base (= 100). It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base (=100).

(i) COST OF LIVING.

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BULGARIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	LUXEMBURG.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	12	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	L'x'm- burg.
001 001 1	0.1	Day.	ons					nes	T and	,6µargy
July 1914	100	100		100	100	100	e100	100	100	100
T000	255	5,100	::	1,858	262	d931	341	1,065	441	100
,, 1920	222	9,972	100	1,010	237	1,214	307	1,250	494	383
,, 1926	170	b103	174	2,886	184	a154	485	9142	649	686
,, 1928	165	108	205	2,911	176	161	a105	153	f 143	aii3
,, 1929	163	112	216	a123	173	160	113	154	148	II2
,, 1930	157	II2	227	98	165	147	116	149	145	127
,, 1931	145	107	203	82	154	133	120	137	132	115
ist Quarter, 1931	150	105	213	84	157	139	120	139	134	117
and " 1931	146	105	206	81	154	135	120	137	134	114
3rd " 1931	145	107	202	79	154	133	115	135	131	II4
4th ,, 1931	147	108	197	80	154	135	108	132	129	106
1st ,, 1932	146	108	186	76	155	136	108	123	129	100

Sav Maria	Perio	d.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
	of Tow Localit	ns and ies.	31	Warsaw.	49	34	Bombay.	9	60	Whole Country.	30	25
July " " "	1914 1920 1921 1926	01	100 307 294 220	h	100 270 236 172	c 100 224 200 162	100 190 177 157	c 100 179 162 131	p100 200 165 157	0  c119 103	100  147 j146	k 100 182 178 163
27 27 32 23	1928 1929 1930 1931		193 180 175 152	101 102 95 86	173 169 164 158	161 161 158 150	147 148 139 122	131 131 128 123	155 156 156 137	100 100 96 87	146 149 104 125	161 161 157 142
1st G 2nd 3rd 4th	uarter	1931 1931 1931 1931	156 153 151 150	89 89 85 83	160 158 158 157	155 150 149 147	128 124 122 122	124 124 122 122	147 140 137 135	90 87 89 84	131 128 125 123	148 145 142 141

NOTE.—With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table, are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium, exclusive of housing: Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items: Luxemburg, exclusive of housing and miscellaneous. For footnotes, see next page.

### Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries with Prices in July, 1914, Base (=100).—continued.

(ii) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Period.		KINGDOM	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	C and C	SLOVAKIA	DENMARK	FINLAND.		FRANCE.	GERMANY	NETHER- LANDS.
No. of Towns an Localities.	nd	630	Vienna.	59	Con	hole intry.	100	21	F	Paris.	72	10
1920 ,,		100 262 226 161	100 i57,900 b115	100	) 1	l 100  ,303 876	100 253 236 159	10 1,01 1,32 a14	3 3	100 373 306 574	100 1,252 1,491 g145	c m  91
1929 ,,		156 153 144 128	119 123 119 110	200 213 200 173	5	943 925 2130 108	153 149 137 119	15 14 12 11	6	123 122 125	154 156 146 130	91 90 83 74
II. III. IV.		131 129 126 125 123	111 110 109 107 108	15 15 14 14 14	8	106 106 106 106 108	 116	12	9 9 6	114 115 115 115 114	116 114 114 113 113	68 67 66 64 63
Period	ITALY.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SPAIN.
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	31	War- saw.	49	33	Bom- bay.	9	60	51	30	25	Madrid.
1914—July 1920 ,, 1921 ,, 1926 ,,	100 445 506 654	100 319 292 198	h	100 297 232 156	n100	100  174 155	100 197 139 116	p100 224 149 151	p100 215 145 157	100 194 161 159	c 100 167 162 147	100 190 189 187
1928 ,, 1929 ,, 1930 ,,	f 140 a144 142 123	173 157 151 140	98 95 82 72	157 151 140 130	157 155 152 140	143 145 136 113	116 116 109 104	146 148 149 110	153 158 144 119	155 160 147 125	143 145 139 121	176 181 187 193
1932 I	118	135 135	65 65 65	127 127 127	132 129 128	116 115 116	99 99 99	105	109 105 105	125 127 127	118	199 199 195

a Gold index. b New series. c Yearly average. d January. e . quarter. f New series, November, 1927. g Since 1924. "Reichsmarks" prices. includes fuel and soap, since 1925 exclusive of those items. m Base 1921—25. c Base 1923. p Base 1913. h Base 1927.
For 1921-24,
n 1st June.

### CHAPTER II.-WAGES.

# § 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

- I. General.—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in previous issues of the Labour Report and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.
- 2. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed. The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each of the years 1927 to 1931.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

		192	27.	192	28.	192	29.	193	30.	193	31.
ofebalt to be		ons		ons		ons		ons		ons	
State.	883 q	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Commonwealth Court Commonwealth Public	Ser-	163 74 56 15 6 4 34	33  18 4 57  25	93 73 34 14 19 10 40	36  27 4 28 3	55 46 21 13 15 4 29	27  16 9 29 2	31 83 14 17 8 10	16  44 1 38 1	46 204 48 64 7 31 11	40  28 15 10 3 16
vice Arbitrator  Total		353	137	289	128	187	100	185	110	412	112

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 923 in 1931, compared with 1,067 in 1930, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 304, of which 35 were made by the Industrial Commission and 269 by Conciliation Committees; Commonwealth Court 286 (including orders for the 10 per cent. reduction); Queensland 228; South Australia 49; Western Australia 23, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 33 (including two Common Rules). In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1931 numbered 112, of which 96 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 16 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

3. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1931, was 1,317, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 614. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts\* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force has increased by 742 and 213 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals as a rule continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 28 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court . otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or cancelled occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken. The specified periods for many awards, etc., have expired. This applies not only to State awards and determinations but to awards of the Commonwealth Court also. No new awards or subsequent determinations for the industries concerned have been made, and the records do not show that they have been superseded or rescinded. Legally, therefore, they are in force. Certain awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information that they have been superseded or rescinded is not readily ascertainable, are therefore included in these records, but in cases where it

<sup>\*</sup> The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-30, and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920-28.

could be definitely claimed that the award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms of the award, etc., were not actually in operation, such awards, etc., have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1931.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force.

tuod lant	ot tips ot tips grouds about	Dates.	og od di soc	ngol s Painu Panan Panan Banan	Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Deter- minations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st D	ecember	, 1913	on the	947	505	387	575	401
"	,,	1915	oni. es	0	573	498	663	546
,,	,,	1920	900 T.	210.00	475	440	1,041	972
,,	,,	1925			575	524	1,181	607
"	"	1930			644	582	1,285	601
,,	,,	1931			651	583	1,317	614

<sup>(</sup>a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1931:—

Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.

	odit .	Common	wealth.	01194		HOME				7011
Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Industrial and Wages— Boards authorized	}1913 }1931	30 S	979	216 (a) 316	135 186	75	56 76		23 54	505 651
Boards which have made determinations	}1913 1931		18	123	123 175	74	66	47 12	19	386 583
Awards and Determina- tions— In force	}1913 1931	17 152	43	265 477	127	73 267	54 71	18 79	21 51	575 I 317
Industrial Agreements— In force	}1913 1931	228 140		75 134	::	5	11 30	82 175		40I 6I4
Commonwealth Court  Awards—  Number in force in each State	}1913 1931			13 98	17	15 30	16 77	9 32	13 63	
Commonwealth Agree- ments— Number in force in each State	} 1913			132 37	129	68 12	62 23	57 12	61 35	::
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator— Number of Deter- minations in force in each State	1931	5 1009		38	35	30	32	29	29	

<sup>(</sup>a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act 1926, Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1931, 184 Committees were in operation.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth has been given in previous Reports, and brief reviews have been furnished each year respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1931.

(i.) Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1931 was II, and 16 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were-ironworkers in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia; liquor trade employees (hotels, etc.) in Tasmania; seamen on shipping around coast of Australia (interim award); clothing trade employees (tailoring and dressmaking) in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania; rope and cordage workers in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland; theatrical employees in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia; seamen (re manning of vessels); seamen (re engagement of labour); and confectioners in Victoria and Tasmania. Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations were made during the year:-shipwrights; meat canning employees, Wyndham, Western Australia; engine drivers (tramways), municipal employees, various municipalities in Victoria; timber workers; engine drivers on Government works, Tasmania; breadbaking at Darwin, Northern Territory; engine drivers (electric supply), Adelaide; and flour mill employees in Tasmania.

A Basic Wage Inquiry by the Full Arbitration Court was undertaken during October, 1930, and succeeding months. The inquiry followed on the applications of the Victorian and New South Wales Railways Commissioners for variations of current awards in the railway industry. The applications sought orders making provision for (a) a variation in the basic wage, (b) rationing of employment, and (c) a percentage reduction of wages and/or salaries. The variations in the basic wage sought were—the abolition of the "Powers 3s."; the adoption of the Statistician's "all items" purchasing power of money index-number figures in lieu of the figures now in use for determining the basic wage and adjustments thereof. The matters in respect to the basic wage and standard hours were referred to the Full Arbitration Court.

On 5th November, 1930, by direction of the Court, all organizations bound by awards of the Court were notified that the matters in issue affected the basic wage and were advised that they could intervene in the hearing if so desired. The Acting Attorney-General of the Commonwealth intervened in the public interest. Representatives were nominated by the Railway Commissioners of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania and by employers' associations and companies covered by awards of the Court, and the employees were represented by officials of the unions interested.

The hearing of evidence concluded on the 15th January, 1931. The final judgment was delivered on the 22nd January, 1931. The Court refused to make any variations in the basic wage or in the

present method of calculation thereof without further inquiry, but was forced to the conclusion that for a period of twelve months and thereafter until further order, a general reduction of wages was necessary. With certain exceptions, orders were made for variation of the awards covered by the applications by the reduction of all wage rates therein prescribed by ten (10) per cent., for a period of twelve months, and thereafter until further order, such variation to operate from the 1st February, 1931. A brief review of the judgment of the Full Court was published in Labour Report No. 21. As a result of the judgment of the Full Court the rates of wage for practically all employees working under Commonwealth awards or industrial agreements were made subject to the 10 per cent. reduction.

Applications by organizations of employees for cancellation of the Orders of the Court reducing wage rates prescribed in awards by 10 per cent. came on for hearing before the Full Arbitration Court in Melbourne on the 7th March, 1932, and subsequent dates. The employees' organizations were represented by nineteen arbitration officers and union officials, five of whom appeared for applicant organizations generally, while the others represented the members of their respective associations. On the employers' side, the Victorian, South Australian and Tasmanian Railways Commissioners were represented by industrial officers, and 22 representative officials or arbitration agents appeared on behalf of the employers' associations and important industries. A legal representative appeared for employers generally.

The evidence and data submitted to the Court covered a wide range, and the hearing of the applications occupied the Court for several weeks.

In a written judgment, delivered on the 17th June, 1932, the Full Court, after examination of the mass of material and argument advanced in support, considered that the grounds of the applications may be substantially stated as follows:—

I. That the combined effect of periodic adjustments of the basic wage arrived at on data which do not accurately reflect the cost of living, of the 10 per cent. reduction, and of greater intermittency of employment, has been to bring the earnings of many employees below a bare living standard.

2. That the method of calculating and adjusting the basic wage

is erroneous and unjust and should be revised.

3. That, having regard to the amount of tangible production since the Court's orders, industry can now carry at least the wage standards existing before those orders were made.

4. That monetary reform would be the most effective cure for recurring cycles of depression, and would exclude necessity for wage

reductions.

5. That the restriction of purchasing power resulting from wage reductions has retarded rather than assisted economic recovery.

- 6. That the distribution of sacrifice imposed by the depression has not been equitable, but so far has fallen most heavily on wage earners.
- 7. That the orders for reduction have tended to increase rather than decrease unemployment, and that events subsequent to the orders support the original contention of employees that wage reduction was not necessary, and would not effectively contribute to economic rehabilitation.

Material relating to the basic wage and to the reduction in earnings of wage earners arising from increased loss of time through intermittency of employment was submitted to the Court. Evidence, both oral and on affidavit, was tendered disclosing distress among employed workmen, especially those with families above the average. It was tacitly admitted that wage reductions arising from cost of living adjustments had been unavoidable, but strong objection was raised to the cumulative effect of such reductions, the 10 per cent. reduction and increased intermittency of employment. The judgment states that nearly all the convincing illustrations of individual distress were of workmen with domestic responsibilities above the average. Men with large families, even before the 10 per cent. reduction, found it increasingly difficult to live on the wage they could command. This is a defect in the system of industrial regulation which can be remedied only by the State and Commonwealth legislatures. The Court can only fix a minimum wage on average responsibilities. If a minimum based on the needs of large families were prescribed, it would be paid to families without dependent children and to single men. The result would be an aggregate wage payment a long way above the capacity of industry. Any system of wage regulation which ignores the necessity of graduations of minima according to domestic responsibility must result in anomalies. It becomes more evident every day that by means of child endowment or some other device the aggregate amount which industry can pay to wage earners as a whole must be more equitably divided.

The criticism by the union advocates of the present method of calculating fluctuations in retail price levels and on the sufficiency of the formula on which the basic wage is calculated was heard at great length by the Court, and was followed by a long cross-examination of the Acting Commonwealth Statistician. Analysis of the argument and exhibits on this issue would be tedious and unprofitable. The Court concurred with the Acting Commonwealth Statistician's conclusions as expressed in his pamphlet "Wages and Prices" published as an appendix to Labour Report 1930, No. 21:—

"(a) That the index for food and housing makes in general a fairly satisfactory measure for retail prices generally; (b) that the index for food and housing if not always perfectly satisfactory for retail prices generally is still the best measure of them that can, in practice, be made; (c) that the error in using food and housing as a general index of prices will be now one way, now the other, so that it will not accumulate to any serious amount in any moderate period of years."

In the present judgment the Court repeats certain passages from the original 10 per cent. reduction judgment relating to the method of arriving at the basic wage, and then continues—"On the further inquiry made in these proceedings the 'serious doubts' expressed at that time have been dissolved. The Court is now satisfied that the Commonwealth Statistician's index-numbers furnish the best available measure of retail prices, but that does not dispose of the suggestion that the whole system of fixation and adjustment might have to be reconsidered by the Court at an appropriate time."

A mass of evidence was submitted to the Court by economic and financial experts and by the union advocates relating to—the wage paying capacity of Australia; monetary reform; the national income; the high wage rate and increased purchasing-power theory; equality of sacrifice; production;

and unemployment. As in the previous inquiry, the economic and financial position of the Commonwealth was reviewed, and in support of the arguments submitted to the Court world-wide authorities on economic questions were quoted.

The union advocates, in support of their applications for cancellation of the orders, submitted many prepared statements and arguments, the chief of which were—that the reduced national income would support previous wage standards; that wage reduction by reason of its consequent reduction of community spending power has increased unemployment; that factors in production other than labour had not made sacrifices equivalent to those imposed on wages by the ten per cent. reduction; that the fall in wages which had resulted from the Court's order had not resulted in increased employment.

The opinion and decision of the Court on each phase of the evidence submitted and arguments advanced by the parties to the inquiry are set out in detail in the judgment, which concludes as follows:—"The Court after giving close attention to the material and arguments submitted by the parties to these applications, has, in view of the foregoing considerations, arrived at the conclusion that the general abrogation at present of the orders in question would be detrimental, and it is therefore refused.

After the expiration of the present year, circumstances may justify further consideration, particularly as to those who have no margins above the basic wage."

(ii) New South Wales.—During the year 1931 the number of Conciliation Committees established under the Industrial Act of 1926 was 55, the number which expired, were dissolved or were no longer operative was 138, and at the end of the year 184 Committees were in force. In addition, 316 Industrial Boards, constituted under the Act of 1912, were in force, but no awards were issued by these Boards, the work previously performed by them being undertaken mainly by the Conciliation Committees. Six principal awards were published by the Industrial Commission and 40 by Conciliation Committees. The number of subsidiary awards and variations issued during the year was 304, of which 35 were made by the Industrial Commission, and 269 by Conciliation Committees, which issued also 121 subsidiary awards relating to apprentices. The number of principal awards in force at the end of the year was 477, and at the same date 134 industrial agreements were in force.

The "living" wage for the State was not revised during the years 1930 and 1931, the declaration made on 20th December, 1929, by the Industrial Commission continuing in force. The rates declared on that date were—£4 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, and £2 4s. 6d. per week for adult female workers. The family unit taken for the adult male rate was "a man, wife and one child."

These rates remained in force until 26th August, 1932, when the Industrial Commission declared the "living" wage for adult male employees at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female employees at £1 18s. per week.

The Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Further Amendment Act, No. 53 of 1930, assented to 23rd December, 1930, was proclaimed to commence on the 5th January, 1931. The working week of 44 hours was restored. Wages fixed by any award or agreement on a weekly basis were not to be reduced by reason only of the reduction of ordinary working hours under

the Act, and daily and hourly rates of wage, without order of the Court were to be increased to such amounts as will provide each employee working full time the same amount of wages as he would have received for working full time under the provisions of the award. Provision was made also for adjustment of piece-work rates. Section II of the previous Act, which provided that the section in any award relating to prohibition of piece work or contract work or any other system of payments by results shall be void and of no effect was omitted from the amended Act.

The Family Endowment (Amendment) Act, No. 54 of 1931, assented to on the 7th October, 1931, amended the Family Endowment Act 1927–1930. The principal Act is amended by omitting from section 3 the definition of "employee" and inserting the following definition:—"Employee" means person employed, whether on salary or wages, or piece-work rates, or as a member of a butty gang, and includes any such person who is employed by or on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales, or by or on behalf of a statutory authority representing the Crown in such right, and the fact that a person is working under a contract for labour only, or substantially for labour only, or as lessee of any tools or other implements of production, or any vehicle used in the delivery of goods, shall not in itself prevent such person being held to be an employee."

"Employee" also includes insurance and time payment canvassers or collectors paid wholly or in part by commission; and timber-getters, whether paid by wages or at piece-work rates.

The term "employee" does not include—(a) any person whose wages are paid by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; (b) a member of a family in the employment of a parent; (c) any person employed in domestic service otherwise than in connexion with his employer's trade or business; (d) any person whose employment is casual or intermittent and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of his employer's trade or business.

The definition of "employer" was amended as follows:—"Employer" means person, firm, company or corporation (including the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales and any statutory authority representing the Crown in such right) employing persons whether on behalf of himself or itself or any other person.

Where an employer is resident out of the State, the term shall be deemed to include a person to whom the management of the affairs of the employer relating to his employees within the State is for the time being committed."

The definitions of "prescribed statutory body" and "prescribed industrial undertaking" were omitted from the section.

Sections relating to regulations, collection and proceedings were amended or extended.

The Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act, No. 51 of 1931, assented to on the 7th October, 1931, declares the percentages at which contributions to the Family Endowment Fund are to be made by employers in respect of wages paid after the 30th June, 1931. From 1st July, 1931, the contribution shall be 2 per centum. The percentage payable from the 1st January, 1930, to the 30th June, 1931, was I per centum.

The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 64 of 1931, assented to on the 10th December, 1931, provided that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Principal Act, every industrial board constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, and in existence at such commencement,

shall be deemed to continue in existence until a date appointed by the Minister. Provided that this sub-section shall not operate to curtail the exercise of any powers conferred on the Minister or the Court or the Commission under sections of the Principal Act or amendments thereof. A date appointed under this Act shall be notified in the Gazette, and may refer to—(a) generally to all boards; or (b) to one or more boards specified in the notification; or (c) to all boards other than those specified in the notification.

The Honorable E. C. Magrath, M.L.C. was appointed Deputy Industrial Commissioner from 24th June, 1931, the position being previously occupied by the Honorable E. J. Kavanagh, M.L.C.

His Honour Mr. Justice Street resigned as a member of the Industrial Commission, his last day of service being 30th September, 1931.

His Honour Mr. Justice A. B. Piddington resigned his office of President and Member of the Industrial Commission on 19th May, 1932.

The two vacancies on the Commission were filled on the 20th June, 1932, by the appointment of Joseph Alexander Browne, K.C., and Alan Mayo Webb, Esquires, Barristers-at-law, the first mentioned being appointed President of the Commission. Mr. Justice Cantor is the other member of the Commission.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council for whose consideration and report the "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill" was referred by resolution of 19th March, 1931, submitted three reports during the year. The first interim report is dated 28th April, the second interim report, 7th July, and the final report, 3rd September. The evidence is published in the interim reports.

The Committee held 40 meetings, at which 76 witnesses were examined. The Committee reported that voluminous evidence from parties opposed to the measure was submitted, covering a very wide field embracing the financial and industrial sides of the primary and secondary industries generally, together with that of certain insurance companies and of certain unions of employees whose members were seriously affected by the Bill. No evidence in support of the measure was offered voluntarily. The Committee regretted that none of the representatives of industrial organizations who might justifiably have been regarded as holding views in support of the Bill came forward to offer evidence and submit themselves to examination. The Committee receiving no response from the representatives of unions to its first general invitation, addressed special letters to certain representatives of industrial organizations requesting their attendance at certain specified times, but the invitations were not availed of. The Committee stresses the fact that, while every facility was afforded, not one recognized trade union organization or any other sponsors of the Bill, came forward to espouse its provisions.

In the final report, under general observations, the Committee states—"There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the witnesses that the Bill would strike a death blow at the industrial and business life of the community, and that while designated as a "Conciliation and Arbitration Bill" it did not disclose a single provision of a conciliatory nature, but was the most provocative and coercive piece of legislation that has ever been submitted to Parliament." Further condemnatory remarks on the Bill are given in the final report, in which the main features of the evidence are reviewed.

The conclusion of the Committee was as follows:—"The evidence leaves no doubt in the minds of members of your Committee that the provisions of the Bill to which attention has been given would, if passed into law, have a most disastrous effect upon all industries. If the State is to recover from the present financial depression, due regard must be paid to the very important part that our primary and secondary industries will play in our economic rehabilitation. Bearing in mind that our existing industrial legislation is more burdensome than that which our competitors in other States and overseas have to contend with, it would be absolutely futile to expect a revival in industry were those burdens added to or made more irksome. In these circumstances your Committee has amended the Bill in the direction of enabling industry to function, as far as possible, under normal conditions, and now begs to submit it to your Honorable House in the amended form, including an amendment in the Title."

(iii) Victoria. Wages Boards made 204 determinations during the year. This number included determinations which were reviewed more than once during the twelve months. Although the legislation in this State does not provide for automatic adjustment of wages according to the rise or fall in the retail price index-numbers, it is the practice for certain of the Wages Boards regulating wages and working conditions in industries for which Commonwealth Court awards are also in force in the State to meet and revise the rates of wage, bringing them into close conformity with those being paid by employers working under the Commonwealth awards. Among the Boards adopting this practice are those covering employees in the industries of engineering (skilled and unskilled); iron-moulding; gas-working, and engine-driving (factory). Determinations covering these trades were revised and gazetted, in some cases three, and in other cases, four times during the year. At 31st December, 1931, 177 determinations were considered to be legally in force.

The weekly hours fixed by Wages Boards in this State are as follow:—
4 Boards have fixed fewer than 44 hours; 42 Boards have fixed 44 hours;
9 boards have fixed 45 to 47 hours; 120 Boards have fixed 48 hours; and
2 Boards have fixed more than 48 hours.

The Bread Trade Board was authorized in September to determine the lowest prices or rates of payment for bread making and baking in Victoria, and will take the place of the Bread Board, the Country Bread Board and the Provincial Bread Board, which were abolished. The Wicker and Baby Carriage Board was appointed, and will take the place of the Perambulator Board and the Wicker Board. The powers of the Grocers Sundries Board were extended to determine rates of wage for persons formerly subject to the determination of the Polish Board. The powers held by the Picture Frame Board were conferred on the Furniture Board. The Clerks (Timber Trade) Board was abolished, and its powers were conferred on the Commercial Clerks Board, whose powers were extended to cover typewriters or stenographers in law offices. Adjustments or extensions of the powers of the following Boards were made during the year:—Cycle Trade Board; Engineers and Brassworkers (Skilled) Board; Flock Board; Hospital and Benevolent Asylum Attendants Board; and the Knitting Trade Board.

With the exception of Acts passed for the relief of unemployment, no special legislation of industrial import came into force during the twelve months.

The Third Annual Report of the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1931, points out that the progress of apprenticeship under the Commission has been very seriously retarded by the severe industrial and financial depression through which the State is passing. No additional apprenticeship trades were proclaimed during the year, while the number of apprentices indentured in the proclaimed trades was far below the estimated number of new apprentices required annually to maintain trade.

The serious position is attributed mainly to the following factors:-(a) The greatly decreased industrial activity, and the consequent unemployment among journeymen, have limited the capacity of many employers to take additional apprentices. In many cases employers have found it exceedingly difficult to find work for existing apprentices, and have sought relief from their obligations under indentures; (b) the uncertainty regarding continuity of work over a period of years has, in the case of employers fortunate enough to have sufficient work to keep their journeymen employed, influenced them against engaging new apprentices; (c) the considerable number of "old improvers" employed prior to the proclamation of apprenticeship trades. As "old improvers" may continue to work at the trade, many employers, in times like the present, prefer to employ such youths in preference to accepting the obligations over a period of years imposed under indentures of apprenticeship; (d) the introduction of process work, involving production operations of an unskilled or partially skilled nature, in the place of skilled operations previously performed by journeymen or apprentices, has reduced the opportunities for employment of apprentices in a number of trades. The inadequate provisions of the Apprenticeship Act regarding the supervision of employment of boy labour by expert members of Trade Committees or by supervisors possessing an expert knowledge of the trades supervised, render it possible for many boys to be employed in skilled trade work under the guise of message and shop boys or process workers without being indentured. In the interest of boys engaged in industrial occupations and of the industries themselves, the appointment of at least one special supervisor to supervise apprenticeships and boy labour is considered essential by the Commission; (e) the legal difficulties experienced by numerous employers in obtaining some measure of relief from their obligations under existing contracts of apprenticeship in the face of insufficient work and financial embarrassment brought about by the depression.

As rationing of apprentices is not permitted under existing indentures of apprenticeship, the Commission has recommended the enactment of legislation to afford some measure of relief to employers who are unable to provide continuous work for their apprentices owing to the industrial depression. Other sections of the Report deal with the serious conditions of the building trades; the effect of awards of other industrial authorities on apprenticeship conditions, such as wages, etc.; compulsory technical school provisions; technical classes in operation for apprentices; workshop training of apprentices; prosecutions; period of probation; proportion of apprentices to journeymen allowed; vocational guidance activities; necessity for reliable figures relating to number of journeymen employed in each trade, and trade committees.

Railways Classification Board, Victoria.—This Board which had not been functioning for about five years prior to 1930 made one award during that year and five awards during 1931. The Board was created twelve years ago at the request of employees for a tribunal which would give them an equal voice in determining rates of pay and conditions of employment.

The Board is appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of the Railways Act 1928 (No. 3759), and is constituted of four members (not legal practitioners), and a Chairman (who is a judge of the County Court). Two members, one of whom is not a member of the Railway Service and who is regarded as representative of the public, are nominated by the Victorian Railways Commissioners and approved by the Minister of Railways, and the two remaining members, who are the representatives of the staff, are elected by the officers and employees of the Railway Service. His Honour, Judge H. C. Winneke is the Chairman of the Board. The members of the Board hold office for a term of three years.

The purposes and duties of the Board may be briefly stated as follows:—
(a) To determine the rate of salaries and wages payable each year to officers and employees up to a maximum of £500 per annum; (b) to determine before the last day of February in each year the rates of wage which shall be the basis of any award made under (a); (c) to determine conditions of employment, such as hours of duty, payment for overtime, Sunday time, expenses (relieving, travelling and incidental, and transfer), conditions associated with the running of trains, etc., in respect of officers and employees up to a maximum of £400 per annum; and (d) to make orders setting out the correct interpretation of any matter arising out of any award and referred to the Board for that purpose by any claimant or by the Commissioners.

Under the terms of the Railways Act, the Board must, before the last day of February in each year, fix the rates of salaries and wages of officers and employees up to a limit of £500 per annum, but the fact that Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards have been made in respect of a great number of grades covered by the Board's awards has resulted in the Board's rates being paid in respect of only a small number of grades of officers and employees, provision being made in awards of the Board that rates not less than those prescribed in any Commonwealth Arbitration Court award binding on the Commissioners shall be paid in lieu of those provided in the Board's awards. The practice of the Board, since the awards of the Arbitration Court covered the railway employees, i.e., since 1926, has been to adopt the same basis as that prescribed by the Court in the Australian Railway Union award, with the result that practically the whole of the staff are paid a basic wage in accordance with the Arbitration Court formula. The Order setting aside the railway awards (with the exception of the basic wage and standard hours) by the Commonwealth Arbitration Full Court as from the 4th October, 1930, resulted in the margins over and above the basic salary or basic wage prescribed by the Board coming automatically into force, and application was made by the Railway Commissioners for a deduction of 71 per cent. from such margins. An award was made by the Board for a deduction of 64 per cent. to be made as from the 4th October, 1930. As the result of the cost of living adjustments, the deduction of 61 per cent. became inoperative by the beginning of February, 1931, and the Commissioners made application to the Board for a deduction of 10 per cent. from the margins above the basic salary or wage. This action was apparently influenced by the decision of the Full Arbitration Court to reduce wages

by 10 per cent., by which amount the basic wage (over which the Court retained control) payable to railway employees was reduced. The Board issued an award which had the effect of reducing the margins by 10 per cent., but those grades which had suffered a greater reduction by the "setting aside" order were not subjected to any further reduction.

The effect of the awards by the Board was to make the deduction practically uniform throughout the Railway service, as the 10 per cent. reduction in the basic wage which was determined by the Court was provided for by the Board, and, together with the emergency deduction prescribed in Award No. 30 of 1931, makes a deduction of 10 per cent. from the total salary or wage.

(iv.) Queensland.—Forty-eight industrial awards were made during the year, three of which were awards of the Industrial Court, and 45 of the Conciliation Commissioner. The number of industrial agreements filed was 28. Variations of awards numbered 228. At the end of the year, 267 awards and 130 industrial agreements were in force. One revision of the basic wage was made by the Industrial Court during 1931. The basic rates as from 1st July, 1931, were determined at 74s. per week for adult male employees, and at 39s. per week for adult female employees. These rates were in force at 30th June, 1932.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act, No. 50 of 1931, assented to on the 14th January, 1932, amended the principal Act by the insertion of the following section:—

"(62B.) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other Act or law or rule or usage or practice or process of law to the contrary, and notwithstanding any declaration made under section 13 of this Act, where it is proved to the Court or Board that any industry is prevented from being carried on in this State, or if carried on in this State is prejudiced adversely by reason of the fact that any condition (other than wages) of the award which applies or would apply to such industry is less favourable to the industry in this State than any like condition of the award or awards made under the law of any other State or of the Commonwealth which apply to the said or any similar industry in any other State, and which is or may be in competition with the industry or prospective industry in this State, the Court or Board shall on application vary the award so as to approximate any such condition as nearly as may be to the like condition of the award under which such competitive industry in another State is operating." The term "industry" includes any calling or any section or sections of any industry or calling.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, No. 28 of 1929, provides that the Queensland Industrial Court, constituted by the Judge and two Conciliation Commissioners, shall declare the "standard" hours in industry, and shall, in the matter of such declarations, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declarations in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or industries concerned.

In April, 1930, applications were filed in the Court on behalf of the Government for an increase in the hours of work for certain groups of Crown employees, also for an increase to 48 hours for railway employees. The 44-hours per week had been in operation since 1st July, 1925, and it was stated,

on behalf of the Government, that the cost of the reduction had become an unfair burden on the Crown and the railways under existing conditions. The Court, after hearing the representatives for the Government and of the unions concerned, granted the applications, and the hours of work per week for the employees of those sections of the public service and railway service included in the applications were declared at 48 as from 16th June, 1930. The weekly hours for tramway employees were declared at 48 in October, 1930. In subsequent declarations of "standard" hours the Court increased the working hours to 48 per week in a number of industries and callings. For employees engaged in the following occupations the hours were declared at less than 48 per week:—shop assistants (44); female cleaners (44); laundry workers (44); lime crushing, quarrying, burning or bagging (44); bread bakers and pastrycooks (44); sewerage treatment works (44); fish market hands (44); confectioners (46); biscuit makers (46), and fish-shop hands (47).

(v.) South Australia.—The Industrial Court made seventeen awards, and 47 determinations were made by Industrial Boards during the year. Fifteen industrial agreements were also filed. The number of awards and determinations varied by the Court or Industrial Boards was 49. Eleven Industrial Boards were re-constituted during the year. The Furniture Board, which was constituted on the 2nd December, issued a determination on the 17th December, 1931. The Special Board constituted under the Industrial Acts by the Industrial Court by Order dated the 7th October, 1931, to determine the question which had arisen as to the right of employees in the calling of bricklayers to do certain work in an industry, viz., tiling, made a determination as follows:—The Special Board determines that employees in the calling of bricklayers shall not have the right to do tiling to the exclusion of employees in other callings.

At the end of the year, 71 awards and determinations, and 30 industrial agreements were in force.

The Board of Industry made two declarations as to the "living" wage during 1931. On the 17th August, the Board declared the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 10s. 6d. per day or 63s. per week; and on the 4th December, the "living" wage to be paid to adult female employees in the metropolitan area was declared at 31s. 6d. per week. The Board was unable to reach unanimous decisions, and in the case of the declaration of the "living" wage for adult male employees a minority report was issued.

A review of the evidence and the reasons for the declarations, together with the minority report, are published in Bulletin No. 9, issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The rates of wage mentioned were in force at 30th June, 1932.

(vi.) Western Australia.—During the year, the Industrial Court made six awards, and an award covering the coal-mining industry was made by an Industrial Board. Ten industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the State Act during 1931. Twenty-three awards and twenty-one industrial agreements were varied. At the end of the year there were 79 awards and 175 agreements in force.

The Court of Arbitration made four declarations relating to the basic wage in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, No. 40 of 1930. Under this Act, the State Government Statistician is directed to supply, as soon as practicable at the end of each quarter, the price index-number and other information showing the variation in the cost of living which has occurred during the then last preceding quarter. If that statement shows a change of is. or more per week, then the Court shall consider the same. There is a direction also to the effect that the Court may adjust and amend the basic wage previously existing in accordance with the figures so supplied. The basic rates of wage in force at the end of the year 1930 were :-Metropolitan area-adult male employees, £4 6s. per week; adult female employees, £2 6s. 5d. per week These rates were reduced on 3rd March, 1931, to £3 18s. per week and £2 2s. 2d. per week respectively, and on the 5th November, 1931, the rates were further reduced to £3 13s. 6d. per week and £1 19s. 8d. per week. A declaration of the Court dated 29th February, 1932, reduced the rate for adult male employees in the metropolitan area to £3 12s. per week, and for adult female employees in the same area to £1 18s. 11d. per week. These rates were in operation at the end of June, 1932. Further particulars relating to the basic wage declarations by the Court of Arbitration will be found in Section 3—The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

The Financial Emergency Act, No. 20 of 1931, provides, under Division 2, Part V., Variation of Contracts of Service—that any employer who is subject to the provisions of the Industrial Act 1912–1925, and amendment thereof, or who is bound by any award or industrial agreement made under the provisions of the Act, and who is employing workers at a salary, wage etc., which is fixed either directly or indirectly by any such award of industrial agreement may, within twelve months after the commencement of this Act, by notice in the prescribed form, apply to the Arbitration Court for a variation of the award or industrial agreement by which he is bound a regards the terms and conditions relating to rates of salary, wages, etc.

If, on hearing the application, the Court is satisfied that the national emergency with which the State is faced justifies it in making an order for a reduction of rates of salary or wages prescribed in the award or industrial agreement in relation to which the application is made so as to bring the into accord with the reductions made under Part II. of the Act, the Court may, notwithstanding the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act, of any award or industrial agreement made thereunder or of any declare basic wage to the contrary, make an Order that the award or industrial agreement in respect whereof the application is made shall forthwith be varied so that the rates of salary or wages therein prescribed shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of the Act, and the rate prescribed in the Schedule thereto. The rates of reduction prescribed were—On annual salary not exceeding £250, a reduction of £18 per centum on annual salary exceeding £250 but not exceeding £1,000, £20 per centum and on annual salary exceeding £1,000, a reduction of £22 10s. per centum

Employers availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, and numerous applications were made to the Court of Arbitration for orders to vary awards or industrial agreements so that the rates of salary or wages therein prescribed might be reduced in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Act and the rates prescribed in the Schedule. The Court granted many orders during October, November, and December to individual

employers. Considerable doubt existed as to the effect of these Orders. The Supreme Court (Full Court) giving judgment in the matter of a Writ of Prohibition directed to the Arbitration Court, ruled that an Order made by the Court of Arbitration under the provisions of the Financial Emergency Act had the effect of a Common Rule in the industry to which the award, or industrial agreement, applied.

The rates of pay of employees working under 23 awards and 21 industrial agreements were varied by the Orders. The judgment of the Supreme Court and the discussions in the Court of Arbitration regarding the effect of the Orders appear in the Western Australian Industrial Gazette, Vol. XI., No. 4.

(vii.) Tasmania.—During the year, Wages Boards made 31 determinations, and three industrial agreements under the State Act were filed. The determinations made covered employees engaged in the following industries and callings:—Butchers; bootmakers; bakers; employees at electrolytic zinc works; engineers and foundry workers; clerks in insurance offices, and in law offices; employees in produce stores; brickmakers; textile workers; workers in country stores; cement makers; hairdressers; motor garage employees; builders and painters; hotel employees; retail grocers' employees; drapery employees; cycle makers; electrical engineers; wholesale grocers' employees; plumbers; fuel merchants' employees; butter and cheese makers; printers; city and country municipal council employees; tanners; quarrymen; and ship workers. The industrial agreements filed covered employees in the jam trade, in country stores and in the motor trade.

The State Industrial Act in force in Tasmania provides for the inclusion of a clause in the determination for the automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the increase or decrease in the retail price index-number. The inclusion or otherwise of this provision is decided by the Wages Boards. A number of determinations issued during the year 1931 embody the clause for automatic adjustment. Among the Wages Boards which have adopted this system of wage adjustment may be mentioned the following:—Bakers; Builders and Painters; Carriers; Mechanical Engineering and Founders; Electrolytic Zinc; Fuel Merchants; Jam Makers; Motor Garage; Printers; Produce Stores; Rubber Trade; Tanners; Textile Workers; and Wholesale Grocers.

At the end of the year, 51 determinations and 5 industrial agreements filed under the State Act were in force.

(viii.) Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.—During 1931, the Arbitrator made one determination, declared two Common Rules, and varied 31 determinations. The determination made related to the deductions to be made from salaries of clerical officers of the Commonwealth Railway Commissioner under the Financial Emergency Act. Clerical officers in the Commonwealth Railways had received £6 per annum less than the officers in the Public Service proper, by way of cost of living increases. The memorial from the claimant organization was submitted for the purpose of adjusting this difference, as it was claimed that Parliament intended that the adjustment in salaries should be based on the principle of reasonable equality of treatment as between officers. The deduction from the salaries of officers in the Public Service proper was, in the case of officers receiving less than £600 per annum, £34. The Arbitrator stated that, in his opinion, it was right that the intention of Parliament should be given effect to, and

approved of the application. He made a determination providing that the salaries of officers of the Commonwealth Railway Commissioner, who are members of the Commonwealth Public Service Clerical Association, shall be reduced by £28 per annum in the case of adult officers receiving less than £600 per annum. The deductions to be made in other salary groups were also determined.

Provisions in determinations relating to leave of absence on account of accidents were, with certain exceptions, declared a Common Rule of the Public Service.

The Commonwealth Public Service Board lodged applications with the Arbitrator for variation of certain determinations by providing that in lieu of money payment, equivalent "time off" should be granted to employees for overtime, Sunday duty, holiday duty, emergency duty, etc. The applications were granted, and provisions were made in Determination No. 20 of 1931 for compensation by "time off" for overtime, Sunday duty, etc. These provisions were declared a Common Rule by Determination No. 24 of 1931.

Determination No. 3 of 1931 provided that the adjustments in the rates of pay for officers of the Commonwealth Service, consequent on a downward variation in the cost of living during 1930-31, which would have automatically operated from 1st July, 1931, should come into operation on and from the 16th April, 1931.

In presenting the case for the Public Service Board, it was stated that the Government, in view of the very serious position of the national finances, desired to effect some further reductions in expenditure on the Public Service. The Board had been requested to get in touch with the Public Service organizations to this end. The Board had consulted the organizations, and, subsequently, representatives of the latter saw the Prime Minister. As the outcome of these negotiations, there had been, with two exceptions, a general consent to a proposal that the reductions in rates of pay resulting from the cost of living adjustment should be applied as from the 1st April, 1931, instead of from the 1st July, 1931. The attitude of the Public Service organizations concerned may be briefly summarized by stating that two organizations definitely opposed the appliction, and eighteen organizations, either by expressed or implied consent, agreed to the main purpose of the application, viz.: -A reduction in rates of pay to take effect as soon as possible. The Arbitrator, after hearing the arguments advanced against the application, decided to vary the salaries in accordance with the cost of living adjustment on and from the 16th April, 1931. With certain exceptions stated in the Determination, salaries were reduced as follow:-(a) Employees under 21 years of age-fo per annum; (b) Adult female employees—£12 per annum; and (c) adult male employees—£18 per annum.

Salaries and working conditions were varied in determinations covering motor mechanics; excise lockers—Department of Trade and Customs; clerical officers; audit officers; and artisans. Other variations made during the year related to cost of living adjustments; allowance to certain electoral officers for performance of State electoral duties; rent for quarters; stretch of shift (telegraphists and postal clerks); definitions of "day" and "night" duty (male telephonists); sick leave (clerical officers and 4th Division Customs officers); relieving allowance (mechanics); and emergency duty (Third Division telegraphists).

During the year, consideration was given by the Public Service Board to the advisableness of instituting in certain sections of the Service a five-day working week—Monday to Friday—which would not involve reduction in the number of hours to be worked each week. A statement was made in Parliament by the Prime Minister on the 20th April, 1931, to the effect that this general principle had been approved "subject to the condition that there must be no inconvenience to the public nor any added cost or inefficiency in the Service." Applications were submitted to the Arbitrator by the Public Service Board to vary the provisions regarding hours of duty contained in the awards covering members of twelve organizations of public servants, and a determination was made to the effect that the hours of duty to be worked per week by employees in any particular Section or Branch may be so arranged as to confine those hours to five days per week, i.e., Monday to Friday. Any re-arrangement so effected shall not involve the payment of overtime or stretch of shift allowance or other compensation to employees, or any holiday in excess of that which otherwise would be payable.

Applications for variation of awards by the insertion of a provision relating to payment of not less than the basic wage to officers under 21 years of age who are married were lodged by two organizations. The Public Service Board formally opposed the claims but later reconsidered the matter. (A Public Service Regulation extending the Arbitrator's decision to the Service generally had been approved.) The Arbitrator decided to prescribe £204 per annum as the base figure and to provide in the cost of living adjustment a clause for variation in the case of married minors equally with adult male officers. The variation took effect from 1st July, 1931.

(ix.) Federal Capital Territory.—On the 12th January, 1927, the Industrial Board appointed under the Industrial Board Ordinance 1922–1928, fixed the rates of pay and conditions of employment for workmen in the Territory as from 10th December, 1926, such rates to be binding on the Government and/or any contractor employed by it or performing work on its behalf. The wage for an unskilled labourer was fixed at 100s. per week. The Ordinance determined the rates of wage for a wide range of occupations, including construction and maintenance labourers; quarrymen; store employees; motor transport employees; watchmen and cleaners; fire brigade employees; survey hands; engineers; electricians; engine drivers and firemen; building trade employees; and timbermill and brickworks' employees. The rates of wage specified in the Ordinance were reduced in 1931 by 163 per cent. in connexion with the general scheme of salary and wage reductions in the Commonwealth Service.

During 1931 the Industrial Board held eight open sittings and ten Committee meetings. The number of plaints submitted to the Board was 29. There was no general revision of the previous Ordinance, but a number of variations in rates of wage and working conditions were gazetted during the year. Provisions relating to rates of wages for caretakers, rangers, groundsmen on sports oval, men engaged in fire-fighting and attendants on sewerage treatment works were inserted in the Ordinance. A variation of the preference clause in the section "General Conditions" was made, and the clause now reads—"Preference shall be given—other things being equal—firstly to returned soldiers and sailors with satisfactory records of service; secondly to members of unions registered under the provisions of

the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1930; provided that the latter employees shall be members of the union that represents the class of work offering."

An amendment of the Industrial Board Ordinance was gazetted on the 24th February, 1932, and the Board is now constituted by a Chairman, a member representative of the Commonwealth Public Service Board, and a member representative of the workmen. The workman's representative is determined according to the matter in respect of which the Board is exercising its powers.

The Minister of any Department of State, the Public Service Board, and any organization is entitled to submit any matter in which he or it is interested to the Board, relating to wages, rates of pay or terms or other conditions of employment of workmen in the Territory; and to be represented before the Board on the hearing of such matter. The Board's jurisdiction is to hear and determine all matters relating to salary, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service or employment of workmen in the Territory.

### § 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

I. General.—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agriculture, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent, wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,\* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed for the industrial groups represented the arithmetical averaget of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within

The classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.
 The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

the industrial groups. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a large amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in the previous issues of the Labour Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female) were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-32.—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage taken into account furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 30th June, 1932, for a full week's work in each State and for Australia, together with indexnumbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000):—

# Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a)Australia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

#### RATES OF WAGE.

			8. 6	d.	8.	d.	S.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d
30th June, 1914			55	II	54	4	52	IO	54	4	62	9	52	7	55	3
31st December, 1914	4.0.		56	2	54	7	53	5	54	5	62	IO.	52	8	55	7
gist December, 1927		000.	IOI	IO	100	3	100	I	96	7	98	IO	93	IO	100	2
31st December, 1928			102	7	99	8	IOI	2.	96	2	99	6	93	3	100	
30th September, 1929		000.00	103	6	IOI	I	IOI	4	97	5	100	8	94	7	pioi	
rst December, 1929		0/4	102	II	IOI	I	IOI	2	97	2	100	7	94	8	IOI	3
oth September, 1930			102	0	99	2	96	5	95	2	100	6	93	9	99	
ist December, 1930			99	I	96	II	92	5	92	8	99	7	92	I	96	9
sist March, 1931	1		96	6	92	2	92	I	85	6	91	9	87	6	93	(
oth June, 1931			95	I	86	7	92	0	82	4	91	2	84	0	90	2
oth September, 1931			94	6	84	I	89	6	81	0	90	4	81	IO	88	I
rist December, 1931			93	5	82	2	89	0	75	0	84	I	79	9	86	I
sist March, 1932			92	9	81	2	88	II	74	I	83	4	79	0	86	1
30th June, 1932			92	6	80	7	88	8	73	8	82	7	78	9	85	8

#### INDEX-NUMBERS.

	-	Commission of the Commission o	THE RESIDENCE WAS ARRESTED AND ADDRESS.						
30th June, 1914			1,001	T 050	* 020	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,070
				1,059	1,030				
31st December, 1914			1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,08
31st December, 1927			1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1.832	1,95
gist December, 1928			2,001	I,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,95
30th September, 1929		grapo	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,901	1,964	1,846	1,97
31st December, 1929	1		2,007	1,972	1,975	1,896	1,963	1,848	1,97
oth September, 1930			1,000	1,935	1,881	1,858	1,961	1,829	1,93
ist December, 1930		PART DE	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,88
ist March, 1931			1,882	1,798	1,797	1,668	1,789	1,708	1,81
oth June, 1931		ma comm	1,855	1,680					
10th 3 the, 1931		and bit	1,055	1,009	1,795	1,607	1,779	1,640	1,76
oth September, 1931			1,843	1,641	1,746	1,580	1,769	1,597	1,73
ist December, 1931			1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,69
rst March, 1932			1,800	1,583	1,734	1,446	1,627	1,541	1,68
oth June, 1932			1,804	1,573	1,731	1,438	1.612	1,536	1,67
,0000 0 4000, 4932			2,004	4,3/3	-,/34	1,430	1,012	2,330	1,0/

<sup>(</sup>a) Weighted Average.

<sup>(</sup>b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

<sup>3.</sup> Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-32.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1932:—

Note.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

			2.21	18 68			Indus	TRIAL GR	OUP.	(a) (b)	48				
Date.	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricultural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
134 288 288 5		2	0.97	19 99	4 19 20 20	R	ATES OF	WAGE.			go 16 5				
30th June, 1914 31st December, 1914 31st December, 1927 31st December, 1928 30th September, 1929.	8. d. 59 2 59 6 104 6 103 11 104 8	s. d. 57 2 57 9 102 10 102 1 103 11	8. d. 55 2 55 8 99 8 99 9 101 1	8. d. 52 10 53 0 98 3 99 4 100 0	s. d. 63 9 63 10 113 7 117 10 119 3	8. d. 55 8 56 0 101 4 100 8 102 7	8. d. 65 4 65 5 112 10 112 4 113 5	8. d. 64 11 65 2 109 9 109 10 110 6	8. d. 59 8 59 8 103 1 102 2 105 2	8. d. 51 1 52 8 97 4 96 3 97 8	8. d. 48 7 49 10 103 7 103 3 106 7	s. d. 49 5 49 5 94 3 95 9 95 10	s. d. 47 0 47 11 93 3 93 3 93 5	8. d. 53 10 54 0 96 0 96 1 97 0	8. d. 55 3 55 7 100 2 100 5 101 5
31st December, 1929 30th September, 1930 31st December, 1930 31st March, 1931 30th June, 1931	104 10 102 8 100 3 94 4 90 4	103 6 100 11 99 1 92 10 90 3	100 10 98 8 97 1 95 2 91 9	99 6 99 5 99 5 89 7 88 10	119 1 116 9 116 5 113 4 108 10	102 2 99 8 97 10 93 4 89 6	113 0 111 9 109 8 106 10 102 8	110 7 108 10 107 10 105 8 104 1	105 2 102 2 100 2 92 1 91 2	96 9 94 6 92 10 90 11 87 0	107 0 102 11 99 6 89 4 86 0	95 6 94 8 87 5 83 9 83 5	92 6 91 11 91 3 89 8 87 2	96 8 94 10 93 7 91 7 87 11	99 5 96 9 93 0 90 5
30th September, 1931 31st December, 1931 31st March, 1932 30th June, 1932	87 II 85 7 84 II 84 7	88 8 86 3 85 11 85 11	90 2 88 6 88 0 87 II	84 6 83 11 81 6 81 5	105 7 102 0 99 10 99 10	87 7 85 4 84 5 84 1	101 2 98 9 98 2 97 11	103 6 102 5 102 6 102 1	87 6 86 7 86 7 86 9	85 7 83 11 84 3 83 11	84 I 81 IO 80 7 81 6	83 0 80 3 78 9 77 2	86 8 85 3 85 0 85 0	86 2 83 II 83 5 83 4	88 11 86 10 86 1 85 8
3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 to 01	00	Style Demi-	60 C0 F3 F6 2	INDI	EX-NUMB	ERS.	1 38					359	
30th June, 1914 31st December, 1914 31st December, 1927 31st December, 1928 30th September, 1929	1,154 1,161 2,039 2,028 2,042	1,116 1,127 2,006 1,993 2,028	1,077 1,085 1,944 1,947	1,031 1,034 1,917 1,939 1,950	1,243 1,246 2,216 2,299 2,327	1,086 1,093 1,977 1,964 2,001	1,275 1,276 2,202 2,191 2,214	1,267 1,272 2,142 2,143 2,157	1,164 1,165 2,012 1,994 2,052	997 1,026 1,900 1,878 1,905	948 972 2,021 2,014 2,079	964 965 1,839 1,869 1,870	918 935 1,820 1,820 1,823	1,050 1,054 1,872 1,874 1,893	1,079 1,085 1,955 1,959 1,979
31st December, 1929 30th September, 1930 31st December, 1930 31st March, 1931 30th June, 1931	2,046 2,003 1,956 1,841 1,763	2,019 1,968 1,933 1,811 1,762	1,967 1,925 1,894 1,858 1,790	1,942 1,940 1,940 1,748 1,732	2,323 2,278 2,271 2,212 2,124	1,994 1,945 1,909 1,821 1,746	2,205 2,180 2,139 2,085 2,003	2,157 2,124 2,104 2,061 2,031	2,052 1,993 1,955 1,797 1,780	1,888 1,843 1,812 1,774 1,697	2,087 2,009 1,941 1,743 1,678	1,863 1,847 1,706 1,634 1,627	1,804 1,793 1,780 1,750 1,701	1,886 1,850 1,826 1,788 1,716	1,974 1,939 1,887 1,814 1,764
30th September, 1931 31st December, 1931 31st March, 1932 30th June, 1932	1,716 1,669 1,657 1,650	1,730 1,683 1,677 1,677	1,759 1,727 1,717 1,716	1,648 1,638 1,591 1,589	2,061 1,991 1,949 1,949	1,709 1,664 1,647 1,641	1,974 1,926 1,916 1,911	2,019 1,999 2,000 1,992	1,707 1,690 1,689 1,693	1,670 1,638 1,644 1,638	1,641 1,596 1,572 1,590	1,619 1,566 1,536 1,506	1,691 1,663 1,659 1,659	1,681 1,637 1,627 1,627	1,735 1,694 1,680 1,672

<sup>(</sup>a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

<sup>(</sup>b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

4. Adult Female Weekly Wages.—States, 1914-32.—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 30th June, 1932. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

## Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914, (278.2d.) as base (=1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
No. of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

#### RATES OF WAGE.

	4110	8. d.		s. d.	8. d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	. d.
30th June, 1914		26 9	2	7 4	27 0	24	I	37	4	25	IO	27	2
31st December, 1914		26 IC	2	7 9	27 I	24	I	37	4	25	IO	27	5
31st December, 1927		53 0	5	2 7	53 5	49	II	58	8	52	7	52	IO
31st December, 1928		53 7	5	3 9	54 10	50	II	58	IO	53	4	53	IO
30th September, 1929	8	54 1	5	4 I	54 10	51	3	58	IO	53	7	b 54	2
31st December, 1929		53 11	5	4 I	54 10	51	4	58	IO	53	9	54	I
30th September, 1930		53 8	5	3 9	53 9	51	3	60	2	53	9	53	
31st December, 1930		53 8	5	3 6	52 11	51	2	60	I	53	8	53	
31st March, 1931		51 3	5	0 2	49 7	46	I	55	IO	50	6	50	5
30th June, 1931		51 0	4	8 10	49 7	45	9	55	IO	49	I	49	
30th September, 1931		49 11	4	6 9	47 11	43	II	55	10	45	II	48	1
31st December, 1931		49 8	4	5 10	47 II	43	I	51	7	45	8	47	4
31st March, 1932		49 0	4	5 0	47 I	41	II	51	4		IO	46	
30th June, 1932	99.8	49 0	4	4 7	47 I	41	10	50	o		4	46	

#### INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914		984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914		987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st December, 1927		1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st December, 1928		1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
30th September, 1929		1,992	1,989	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1929		1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
30th September, 1930		1,976	1,977	1,977	1,886	2,214	1,978	1,979
31st December, 1930		1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
31st March, 1931		1,886	1,847	1,826	1,695	2,055	1,859	1,854
30th June, 1931		1,876	1,796	1,825	1,685	2,055	1,808	1,828
30th September, 1931	4	1,838	1,720	1,765	1,616	2,055	1,690	1,771
31st December, 1931		1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
31st March, 1932		1,803	1,656	1,733	1,543	1,888	1,650	1,716
30th June, 1932		1,803	1,640	1,733	1,540	1,830	1,632	1,707

<sup>(</sup>a) Weighted average.

<sup>(</sup>b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-32.—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1932, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

## Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

Note.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base ( = 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

	Tago			INDUSTRIA	AL GROUP.		
Date.	due the	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(a)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.(l
Na VII da a sa Timula da	01 .19	RA	ATES OF	WAGE.	al le zare	d vhisos	end bu
1881, 2	cembe	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
30th June, 1914		22 6	24 9	26 II	31 I	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914		23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1927	8	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
31st December, 1928		49 3	54 2	53 I	55 I	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929	51	49 5	54 6	53 11	55 I	53 4	54 2
aist December, 1929	33 50	49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 I
oth September, 1930		48 11	54 2	52 II	54 7	53 3	53 9
gist December, 1930		48 4	54 2	52 7	54 2	52 10	53 7
31st March, 1931		48 0	48 9	51 0	52 8	52 3	50 5
30th June, 1931		45 8	48 5	48 0	52 6	51 6	49 8
30th September, 1931		45 3	45 11	47 3	52 I	50 6	48 I
31st December, 1931		44 4	45 5	46 II	50 9	49 IO	47 5
31st March, 1932		43 II	44 0	45 II	50 8	49 10	
30th June, 1932		43 3	43 11	45 10	50 4	49 3	46 5
acias (8.0s 00.4s 09. 401\t 2\i 40\t 11\	1 11\ 1 11\	II	DEX-NUM	BERS.	- 519	ng, Boots,	IV. Cloth
STRUCK THE PROPERTY OF	00 01	021, 51,60	T NOTE OF	PA VINDAM	1		T
30th June, 1914	EN .00	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914	8	. 862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
31st December, 1927		1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	1,945
31st December, 1928		1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980
30th September, 1929		1,819	2,006	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1929	]	1,815	1,999	1,984	2,015	1,982	1,990
30th September, 1930		1,799	1,995	1,948	2,007	1,961	1,979
31st December, 1930	19	1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971
31ts March, 1931		1,768	1,795	1,879	1,940	1,923	1,854
30th June, 1931	.4/	1,679	1,781	1,768	1,932	1,897	1,828
30th September, 1931		1,666	1,690	1,739	1,917	1,858	1,771
31st December, 1931		1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,746
31st March, 1932		1,617	1,620	1 691	1,865	1,834	1,716
30th June, 1932		1,591	1,617	1,686	1,853	1,817	1,707

<sup>(</sup>a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1931.—
(i.) General.—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some

<sup>(</sup>b) Weighted average.

purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week

for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working

time.

(ii.) Adult Males.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1931:—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1931.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia
I. Wood, Furniture, etc {	Weekly Wage	91/6	81/5	92/2	74/5	79/7	81/4	85/7
	Working Hours	45·74	47.97	44.03	48.00	46.58	47.90	46.46
	Hourly Wage	2/0	1/8‡	2/I	I/6½	1/8½	1/8½	1/10
II. Engineering, Metal	Weekly Wage	95/II	78/11	89/7	74/2	84/9	80/II	86/3
	Working Hours	44.03	46.71	44.00	46.63	44.80	45.64	45.28
	Hourly Wage	2/21	1/81	2/0½	I/7	I/I0 <sup>3</sup>	I/94	1/10%
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	95/8	81/9	88/0	84/2	86/7	86/0	88/6
	Working Hours	44·35	46.93	44.92	46.36	45.80	47·94	45·55
	Hourly Wage	2/2	1/9	1/11½	1/93	1/10 <sup>3</sup>	1/9½	1/11½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc {	Weekly Wage	85/5	82/6	84/3	84/3	88/8	77/II	83/II
	Working Hours	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.54
	Hourly Wage	1/111	1/10	I/II	I/II	2/01	I/8½	I/IO½
V. Books, Printing, etc	Weekly Wage	107/8	98/3	101/4	89/10	111/9	91/7	102/0
	Working Hours	43.38	43.63	44.00	43.56	42.52	43·35	43.51
	Hourly Wage	2/5%	2/3	2/3%	2/0 <sup>2</sup>	2/7½	2/14	2/41
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	91/9	79/10	85/4	78/11	84/7	83/4	85/4
	Working Hours	45.29	47.21	45.16	47.25	46.03	47.03	46.21
	Hourly Wage	2/01	1/81	1/10 <sup>3</sup>	1/8	1/10	1/94	1/10 <del>1</del>
VII. Building	Weekly Wage	109/4	90/9	103/4	84/9	90/5	86/4	98/9
	Working Hours	43.66	44·33	44.00	44.44	44.13	44·59	44.04
	Hourly Wage	2/6	2/0½	2/41	1/11	2/0½	1/11½	2/3
VIII. Mining(b)	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	106/7 43.20 2/5½	97/4 45.61 2/1½	112/5 43.47 2/7	(e)	98/7 43.65 2/3	91/6 44.83 2/0½	102/5 43.87 2/4
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$97/2$ $44.00$ $2/2\frac{1}{2}$	79/0 47·59 1/8	86/3 47·37 1/98	73/10 48.00 1/6½	82/I 44.10 I/I01	75/6 48.00 1/7	86/7 45.96 1/10½
X. Other Land Transport {	Weekly Wage	96/10	72/I	86/3	69/6	80/2	70/4	83/II
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	47.67	48.00	46.50	48.00	46.I8
	Hourly Wage	2/2½	I/6	I/93	I/5½	1/83	1/5½	I/9‡

<sup>(</sup>a) Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. (c) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided. (d) Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied. (e) Mining industry dormant owing to low prices of industrial metals. Very few workpeople employed regularly in metalliferous mining.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1931—continued.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
XI. Shipping, etc.	Weekly Wage(c) Working Hours Hourly Wage	82/11	80/10	80/8	82/2	80/4	81/3	81/10
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, {	Weekly Wage(d) Working Hours Hourly Wage	84/0	77/1	83/0	72/0	77/2	77/11	80/3
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc {	Weekly Wage(d) Working Hours Hourly Wage	92/1 44.00 2/1	85/6 47.95 1/9}	78/7 47.80 1/7 <del>2</del>	72/0 48.00 I/6	80/10 48.00 1/8‡	65/9 48.00 1/4½	85/3 46.38 1/10
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	91/4 44·54 2/0½	80/II 47.74 I/81	85/6 45.22 1/10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	70/5 47.84 1/52	76/8 47.23 1/7½	73/2 47.88 1/61	83/11 46.20 1/9 <del>1</del>
All Groups	Weekly Wage	93/5	82/2	89/0	75/0	84/1	79/9	86/10
All Groups excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	96/4 44.22 2/21	83/3 46.88 1/9‡	91/7 44.98 2/0½	75/4 46.83 1/71	85/9 45.55 1/10½	80/6 46.76 1/83	88/9 45.51 1/11½

<sup>(</sup>a) Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively.

(b) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(c) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided.

(d) Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

(e) Mining industry dormant owing to low prices of industrial metals. Very few workpeople employed regularly in metalliferous mining.

(iii.) Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1931:—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1931.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.a	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	45/8	45/0	40/5	36/II	39/8	38/3	44/4
	Working Hours	44.80	47.33	45.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.17
	Hourly Wage	1/01	0/II½	0/10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0/91	0/103	0/9½	0/111
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc	Weekly Wage	47/0	44/2	45/4	45/II	47/2	43/10	45/5
	Working Hours	44.00	44.86	44.00	44.00	44.00	45·33	44.41
	Hourly Wage	I/03	0/II3	1/01	I/0½	1/03	0/11½	1/01
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	47/3 44.19 1/04	47/5 45·73 I/0½	44/4 44.14 1/0	43/10 46.17 0/11½		46/4 44.00 I/04	46/11 45.04 1/0½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc {	Weekly Wage(b)	52/2	51/2	48/3	40/8	56/5	50/6	50/9
	Working Hours	43.38	46.15	46.00	48.00	47.20	48.00	45·43
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/11	I/0½	0/101	1/21	I/04	I/I½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	54/I 44 00 I/23	46/3 46.00 1/0	54/6 44.00 1/24	40/0 48.00 0/II	3.0		49/10 45.14 1/14
All Groups	Weekly Wage	49/8	45/10	47/II	43/I	51/7	45/8	47/5
	Working Hours	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/0	I/I	0/II2	1/1½	1/0	I/o²

<sup>(</sup>a) Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1931.—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1931. The wages given in this table relate to the 31st December in each year.

### Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Victoria	-0127				1920.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	43 II 40 9 46 2 42 0 53 II 36 IO	46 7 43 II 46 IO 43 II 53 II 37 I	51 5 50 6 51 1 51 11 59 0 41 0	54 7 53 5 54 5 62 10 52 8	94 0 86 1 91 6 82 8 89 9	95 10 93 7 96 8 89 5 95 0 91 8	100 5 99 6 100 1 95 8 98 9 94 10	101 10 100 3 100 1 96 7 98 10 93 10	102 7 99 8 101 2 96 2 99 6 93 3	102 II 101 I 101 2 97 0 100 7	96 II 92 5 92 8 99 7 92 I	8. d. 93 5 82 2 89 0 75 0 84 1 79 9 86 10
1	15.4	1 5 V I		INDE	k-Nui	MBERS	3.		X gmin	pore s	Group	IIA
N.S. Wales	796 901 819 1,052 719	857 914 858 1,053 725	985 997 1,013 1,152 799	1,065 1,042 1,062 1,226 1,028	1,679 1,785 1,613 1,751 1,674	1,826 1,886 1,745 1,853 1,788	1,952 1,867 1,927	1,988 1,957 1,953 1,885 1,928 1,832	2,001 1,944 1,974 1,877 1,941 1,820	2,007 1,972 1,975 1,896 1,963 1,848	1,933 1,891 1,803 1,807 1,943 1,797	1,823 1,603 1,737 1,463 1,641 1,556

<sup>(</sup>a) Weighted average.

8. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1931.— The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages relate to the 31st December in each year.

### Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group.

Note.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Par	ticulars.	18	91.	19	OI.	19	07.	19	II.	19	14.	192	20.	192	ı.	192	26.	192	27.	192	8.	192	29.	193	0.	193	31.
Grou	p I. III. IV. V.		8 2 8	8. 52 48 44 36 51	3 5 7 3	8. 53 49 46 43 51	9 9 3 10	8. 57 54 50 50 58	8 6 9 3	8. 59 57 55 53 63		95 92 89 86	5	98 98 93	2 10 3	8. 104 102 98 96 111	5 0 9 6		6 10 8 3	99	II 9 4	8. 104 103 100 99	6 10 6	99 97	d. 3 I I 5 5	8. 85 86 88 83 102	7 3 6 11
33 31 33 33 33	VI. VIII. VIII. IX. X.	50 58	6	46 53 54 52 40	10 8 4	46 56 57 52 41	7 3 7	51 62 61 57 46	1 2 0	56 65 65 59 52	5 2	95 103 93	7 10 1		5 4 5	100 110 109 102 95	8 6 6	101 112 109 103 97	10	100 112 109 102 96	10	102 113 110 105 96	7 2	97 109 107 100 92	8 10 2	98	9 5 7
)) )) ))	XI. XII. XIII. XIV.	34	10	38 32 30 38	8	40 37 31 41	5 2	44 43 45 47	5			87 80	I	84	0	1	5	93	3	93	3 9 3 1	92	5	87 91	6 5 3 7	80 85	3 3 11
ALL	GROUPS (a)	43	5	43	5	45	9	51	3	55	7	89	10	94	6	99	4	100	2	100	5	101	2	96	9	86	10

<sup>(</sup>a) Weighted average.

## Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group—continued.

Note.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d,) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

INDEX-NUMBERS.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T			2	34-74	O M. D.E.	110.30							
Industrial Group.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931
000 T F50 601	-	too		5.40		ARo.		Roo		-			dan
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal	1,023	1,019	1,049	1,125	1,161	1,855	1,916	2,037	2,039	2,028	2,046	1,956	1,669
Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots,	931 745	945 871					1,915						
etc. V. Books, Printing, etc.	716						1,819						
VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building	904						1,854						
VII. Building VIII. Mining IX, Rail and Tram Ser-							1,999						
vices X. Other Land Transport	992						1,901						
XI. Shipping, etc. XII. Agricultural, Pastoral,	745	751	787	871	972	1,716	1,984	2,020	2,021	2,014	2,087	1,941	1.59
etc	680						1,736						
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. XIV. Miscellaneous	773				935	1,656	1,642	1,772	1,820	1,874	1,886	1,826	1,63
All Groups(a)	848	848	893	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,844	1,938	1,955	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,69

(a) Weighted average.

9. Hourly Rates of Wages (a)—1914-1931.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified.

#### Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage-Adult Male Workers.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (=1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.
30th April, 1914	s. d. I 2 I 7½ 2 0 2 I¼ 2 0½	s. d. 1 1½ 1 6½ 1 10 2 0⅓ 1 11½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 1 134 1 512 1 834 1 1034	s. d. I 4½ I 7½ I II½ 2 I 2 0¾	8. d.  I I  I $5\frac{1}{2}$ I IO  I II $\frac{1}{2}$ I IO $\frac{3}{4}$	6. d. 1 2 1 7½ 1 II 2 0½ 2 0
" " 1923 " " 1924 " " 1925 " " 1926 " " 1927	2 0 3 4 2 0 1 1 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 4	2 I 2 I <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2 2	2 I <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 I <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 4 2 4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0½ 2 0¾ 2 1½ 2 2¼ 2 2¼ 2 2¼	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
", ", 1928 ", ", 1929 ", ", 1930 ", ", 1931	2 4 2 4 2 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 I 2 I 2 O I 7½	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 2 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ 2 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ 2 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ I & IO_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} $	2 0 2 0 1 1 11 3 1 1 8 3	2 3 2 3 2 13 1 111

<sup>(</sup>a) Weighted average computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

### Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage-Adult Male Workers-continued.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

	Date.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia
A 202 193	Q1 .Q1Q	2 /8spc . 0	ser daer.	Ini	EX-NUMB	ERS.	1001	porbulati	fenbal
30th Ar	oril, 19	14	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st De	cembe	r, 1919	1,405	1,332	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
,,	"	1920	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
,,	,,	1921	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
8,99	,,,	1922	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
			E STEET SI	1944 3484	10112	10,1000	60,111,039	C.C	Lood av
.71	,,	1923	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
,,	"	1924	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
,,	,,,	1925	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
,,	,,	1926	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
,,	**	1927	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
,,	2, 1,780,	1928	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
,,	,,	1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
"	,,	1930	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
,,	"	1931	1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,676

10. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Males.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1919 to 1931. Index-numbers are given for each State, based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

## Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April 1914 (48.93), as base ( = 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

30th April, 1914 31st December, 1919 ., ., . 1920 ., .,		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia	
		47·77 47 47·51 47 45.66 46	48.80 47.36 47.19 46.95 46.99	48.78 46.19 45.63 45.52 45.51	48.60 47.58 47.29 47.07 47.00	47.78 47.60 46.53 46.24 46.41	48.62 47.89 47.33 46.84 46.93	48.93 47.41 47.07 46.22 46.38	
,, ,, ,,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	46.73 46.75 46.76 44.55 44.44	47.06 46.99 46.98 46.94 46.82	45.51 45.40 43.88 43.95 43.96	47.00 46.98 46.97 46.95 46.78	46.66 46.52 46.26 45.80 45.75	47.27 47.26 47.25 47.27 47.16	46.70 46.66 46.44 45.57 45.46
,, ,, ,,	"	1928 1929 1930 1931	44.17 44.14 45.64 44.22	46.70 46.83 46.85 46.88	43.96 43.96 44.43 44.98	46.67 46.83 46.83 46.83	45.30 45.58 45.55 45.55	46.85 47.09 47.09 46.76	45.27 45.34 45.98 45.51

<sup>(</sup>a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

## Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers—continued.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

	Mary San A	illasteu i	forest -	olagoni 7	digos 1		Australia.	
Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.		
	1	888	TMUX-XX	TEL			1	
000 I 000 3	18 c. r.	Indi	EX-NUMBE	RS.	ola I	LIOI	Dan A disc	
30th April, 1914	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000	
31st December, 1919	976	968	944	972	973	979	969	
,, 1920	971	964	933	966	951	967	962	
,, ,, 1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945	
,, 1922	941	960	930	961	948	959	948	
676.1   868.10	144,23	128,0	(10,5)38	ENG. E	820,I	192	0.38	
,, 1923	955	962	930	961	954	966	954	
,, 1924	955	960	928	960	951	966	954	
,, 1925	956	960	897	960	945	966	949	
,, 1926	910	959	898	960	936	966	931	
,, 1927	908	957	898	956	935	964	929	
2,182	88,897	210,510	0.0	1,54	226	192	025	
,, 1928	903	954	898	954	926	957	925	
,, 1929	902	957	898	957	932	962 962	927	
,, 1930	933	958	908	957	931		940	
,, ,, 1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930	

<sup>(</sup>a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

II. Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1931—Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified.

#### Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage-Adult Female Workers.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly rate of wage for Australia at 30th April 1914 (6.64d.), as base (=1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.		Ne Sor Wa	ith	Vic	toria.		eens- nd.		uth tralia.		stern tralia.		as- nia.	Aust	tralia	
		olice or	8.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	s.	d.
30th A	April, 19	014	0	61	0	63	0	61	0	53	0	94	0	6	0	63
		er, 1919	0	10	0	83	0	93.	0	81	0	II	0	8	0	91
,,	,,	1920	0	113	0	111	0	113	0	101	I	13	0	101	0	II
,,	,,	1921	I	I	I	$0\frac{1}{2}$	I	14	0	113	I	23	I	0	I	03
"	,,	1922	I	$0\frac{1}{2}$	I	01/2	I	03	0	112	I	234	I	0	I	0
,,	,,	1923	I	I	I	03	I	11	I	0	I	23	I	01	I	J.
,,	,,	1924	I	03	I	I	I	11	I	0	I	23	I	01	I	I
,,	,,	1925	I	I	I	11	1	2	I	03/4	1	31	I	$0\frac{1}{2}$	I	14
11	,,	1926	I	13	I	13	I	21/2	I	I	I	31/2	I	I	I	13
,,	,,	1927	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$	I	13/4	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	31/2	I	14	I	2
,,	,,	1928	I	23	I	21	I	3	I	11	I	31/2	I	2	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$
"	**	1929	I	23	I	21	I	3	I	$I_{\frac{1}{2}}$	I	31/2	I	2	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$
,,	,,	1930	I	2	I	2	I	21/2	I	11	I	34	I	2	I	21
"	"	1931	I	$I^{\frac{1}{2}}$	I	0	I	I	0	114	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	I	03

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers—continued.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly rate of wage for Australia at 30th April 1914 (6.64d.), as base (= 1,000). The index numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia
			Indi	EX-NUMBE	RS.	BOLE W		
30th April, 1912	1	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st December,	1919	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410
,, 1,	1920	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
17 77	1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
"	1922	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
,, ,,	1923	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
11 11	1924	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
,,	1925	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
,, ,,	1926	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
"	1927	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
,, 100	1928	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
1, ,,	1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
" "	1930	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128
",	1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910

12. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for female workers in each State and Australia at 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1919 to 1931. Index-numbers are given for each State based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

## Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base ( = 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia
30th April, 1914	49·34	48.54	49.32	49·33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	47·53	47.63	46.76	47·67	48.12	49.28	47.54
	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	45·33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
" " 1923	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45·97	47.86	45.98
" " 1924	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45·97	47.86	46.02
" " 1925	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45·57	47.86	45.78
" " 1926	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45·57	47.86	44.94
" " 1927	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45·57	47.86	44.94
,, ,, 1928	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45·57	46.07	44·79
,, ,, 1929	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45·57	46.07	44·79
,, ,, 1930	45.85	45.44	44.01	46.03	45·57	46.07	45·48
,, ,, 1931	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45·57	46.07	44·88

# Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week—continued.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

201,1 236,1 807,1 862,1 862,1	Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.
181.1	Ser. 1830.1 (211.	SOX,E	Indi	EX-NUMBE	CRS.			
30th	April, 1914	1,005	989	1,005	1,005	992	1,034	1,000
31st	December, 1919	968	970	953	971	980	1,004	967
. ,,	,, 1920	954	942	939	948	941	975	947
,,	,, 1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	931
,,	,, 1922	924	940	929	939	937	975	934
,,	,, 1923	933	940	929	939	937	975	937
,,,	,, 1924	937	939	929	939	937	975	938
,,	,, 1925	941	934	896	939	928	975	933
,,	,, 1926	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
,,	,, 1927	. 897	929	897	939	928	975	916
,,	,, 1928	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
,,,	,, 1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
,,	,, 1930	934	926	897	938	928	939	927
"	,, 1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	914

- 13. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.—(i.) General. Wages are said to be nominal when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as effective or real when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. The relation between nominal and effective or real wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11.
- (ii.) Effective or Real Weekly Wage Index-numbers—1901 to 1931. In computing these effective wage index-numbers for the respective years, the nominal wage index-numbers have been divided by the retail price index-numbers, food, groceries and rent (all houses) for the capital cities. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective or real wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for the years prior to 1914 are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, it must be noted that as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible, even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective	or	Real	Wages	(Full	Work	-Adult	Males.
-----------	----	------	-------	-------	------	--------	--------

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
N.S.W Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	1,172	1,037 1,090 957 1,023	961 1,038 929 1,070	875 1,036 853 1,012		1,069 1,097 1,232 1,051 1,161 1,017	1,048 1,073 1,241 1,053 1,162 1,044	1,035 1,069 1,183 1,076 1,165 1,037	1,079 1,095 1,222 1,073 1,199 1,072	1,089 1,120 1,236 1,089 1,156 1,099	1,050 1,084 1,220 1,067 1,143 1,064	1,107 1,158 1,317 1,166 1,229 1,111	1,160 1,160 1,345 1,178 1,232 1,114
Australia	964	1,000	948	911	1,076	1,095	1,081	1,072	1,102	1,115	1,082	1,152	1,185

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus, it will be seen that comparing 1931 with 1901 and with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

14. Effective or Real Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1931.—In the preceding paragraph, particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913, the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage indexnumbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). These percentages of unemployment are applied to the index-numbers in Column I. to obtain rate of wage indexnumbers allowing for unemployment, which are shown in Column III. computed with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. In column IV, the price indexnumbers are shown, and in Columns V. and VI., the effective or real wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns unemployment. I. and III., respectively by the corresponding figures in Column IV. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."\* A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and V. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VI. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

<sup>\*</sup> This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1) that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may or may not result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

# Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers. (a)

		12 55 93.58	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Effective or Index-no	
	Year.	nyolo	Nominal Weekly Wage Index- numbers.	Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Unemployment, Recomputed. (1911 = 1,000).	Retail Price Index- numbers. Food, Groceries and Rent (all houses).	V. Full Work.	VI.  Allowing for Unemployment.
		idt a		at gnibes	org odT-x	ivitoå s	ethanhori	4.5
power		ama	0.0	DOTHELISON	ROOR W. O.L.	00-	00000	last n
1901	DECOUNT	10.01	848	6.6	832	880	964	945
1906	reitter	mi · (a)	866	6.7	848	902	960	940
1907	1		893	5.7	884	897	996	986
1908			900	6.0	888	951	946	934
1909			923	5.8	913	948	974	963
1910			955	5.6	945	970	985	974
1911	Z. MOT	L GOLD	1,000	4.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912			1,051	5.5	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913			1,076	5.3	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914		100	1,081	8.3	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915			1,092	9.3	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916	1.		1,144	5.8	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917			1,226	7.1	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918	. Losin	Man	1,270	5.8	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919	gni	2007	1,370	6.6	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920			1,627	6.5	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921			1,826	11.2	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1921	no.	0.13	1,801	9.3	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
			1,805	7.I	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1923	172	31.	1,840	8.9	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925		1863.	1,861	8.8	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1925			1,914	7.1	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
	1.816	98.	1,914	7.0	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075
1927	17.61		1,940	10.8	1,837	1,760	1,115	1,044
1928	33 17 1 2	44.	1,903	II.I	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009
				TO 2	1,642	1,683	1,152	076
1930			1,939	19.3		1	1,152	976
1931			1,752	27.4	1,335	1,479	1,105	903

<sup>(</sup>a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the precentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VI., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in the year 1921.

Retail prices fell rapidly during the year 1931, as compared with the previous year. Nominal wages declined, but not to the same extent as prices, with the result that the effective wage index-number for full work

increased from 1,152 to 1,185, the highest point recorded in the investigation. As unemployment increased considerably, the index-number allowing for unemployment declined to 903, the lowest point recorded since the year 1921. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 18.5 per cent higher, but allowing for unemployment was 8.7 per cent. lower during 1931.

15. Productive Activity.—The preceding table shows the movement in real (or effective) wages, i.e., wages measured in retail purchasing power over food and housing. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified:—

Estimated Value of Australian Production.

Year.	Agricul- tural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufac- turing.	Total.
2002	0,1	3.3	tor, real	avaliabil	1958,0 M	Japlaya	THE REDI
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907	30,323	54,771	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	166,94
1908	37,150	46,468	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,86
1909	41,056	52,336	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	174,27
1910	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,39
1911	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,35
1912	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,23
1913	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,88
1914	35,052	67,085	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,55
1915	75,475	70,172	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,57
1916	61,255	83,054	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,99
1917	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,41
1918	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,87
1919-20	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,69
1920-21	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,675	101,778	390,64
1921-22	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,42
1922-23	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,44
1923-24	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,27
1924-25	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,58
1925-26	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,67
1926-27	98,295	111,717	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,35
1927-28	84,328	124,555	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,90
1928-29	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,80
1929-30	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,53
1930-31	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,356	112,966	319,70

In previous issues, an attempt has been made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long period, and there is danger in continuing them further in respect to manufacturing production. (See Production Bulletin No. 24, page II2.) In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the quantity of production, all that is offered here is a measure of "real" production, i.e., the value of production measured in the same retail purchasing power, which was used to find "real" wages.

Two tables are given:—The first shows "real" production per head of population. This table must be read with caution for the following considerations. The production considered is only material production and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in material production. For example, the present use of the motor car, the cinema, and wireless is comparatively recent, and these employ a much larger number of people in services than in material production, particularly when the material instruments are largely imported. It follows that material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is given by "real" production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will give a better measure of productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell a different story. Before unemployment became severe in 1930, "real" production per head, as shown in the last column of the first table, had remained substantially steady, with minor fluctuations ever since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been off-set by the gradual swing-over from production of goods to production of services. With unemployment becoming intense in the last three years, the index fell from its normal figure of about 100 to 76 in 1930-31. This would imply a fall in average real income of about 24 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. It is anticipated, however, that the corresponding index for 1931-32 will show an improvement and will probably reach 79; an increase of almost 4 per cent. in "real" production per head.

The index of "real" production per person engaged, as given in the last column of the second table, shows on the other hand an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929-30, it fell to 105, due to the lag in the fall of retail prices, increased to 107 for 1930-31, and will probably rise appreciably for 1931-32, as contrasted with about 79 for "real" production per head. This high figure for "real" production per person engaged implies a high "real" wage for those in employment. This is consistent with available information concerning rates of "effective" or "real" wages, which in the second quarter of 1932 had maintained the high level reached in the years 1927-29.

# Production per Head of Population.

	index to you	Value	of Material Pr	oduction.	production d. stadamne	"Real" Produc
Year	300980	neiner in r	Per head	of population.	Retail Prices Index Number	tion per head of population (measured in
	onlong onlow see see	Total. £1,000.	Actual.	Index Number.	1911 = 1,000.	retail purchasing power).
			£		80	ew "lser"
1906		147,043	35.9	87	902	97
1911		188,359	41.2	100	1,000	100
1913	90 .00	220,884	45.1	IIO	1,104	99
1914	oller	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	92
1916	arbeire	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	98
1917	1 1811	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	103
1918	rioget	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	102
1919-20	1	343,697	64.8	157	1,624	97
1920-21	n viel	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	96
1921-22	ai na	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	95
1922-23	VI	379,445	67.4	164	1,642	100
1923-24	0.11	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	99
1924-25		454,580	77 - 4	188	1,690	III
1925-26		431,670	72.1	175	1,766	99
1926-27		447,354	73.2	178	1,763	101
1927-28		452,901	72.6	176	1,776	99
1928-29	0.00	447,805	70.7	172	1,785	96
1929-30		389,537	60.7	148	1,783	83
1930-31		319,701	49.4	120	1,574	76

<sup>(</sup>a) Retail prices of food, groceries, and housing (all houses) for six capital cities.

# Production per Person Engaged.

	mve	Number engaged		ial Production per l in production.(a)	"Real" Production per person engaged (measure
Year.	tipe I	in Material Production.(a)	Actual.	Index Number.	in retail pur- chasing power) 1911 = 100
or aboug h	0.00	(1,000.)	£	si serg odd vel s	190-A 6 190-6 10 8
1906		659	223	87	96
1911	9.0	728	257	100	100
1913	100.1	756	290	113	102
1914	(10.0)	733	289	113	99
1916		685	381	148	112
1917		683	408	159	120
1918		685	424	165	121
1919-20		743	460	179	110
1920-21		760	510	199	109
1921-22	810.0	775	441	172	107
1922-23		793	475	185	113
1923-24		810	491	191	III
1924-25		826	547	213	126
1925-26		831	515	201	114
1926-27		841	527	205	116
1927-28		838	536	209	118
1928-29	]	830	536	209	117
1929-30	1	803	482	187	105
1930-31		728	431	168	107

<sup>(</sup>a) Vide explanatory remarks below.

The data for the preceding table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information about women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory index of production per person engaged.

# § 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

I. The Basic Wage.—(i) General.—The "basic" or "living" wage is determined by industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts. In the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and in the industrial legislation in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, provision is made for the tribunals appointed by the Acts to determine the minimum rates of wage to be paid to adult unskilled workers. In Victoria and Tasmania, the provision for the declaration of a minimum rate of wage for the respective States is not included in the industrial Acts in force. The Wages Board system operates in these two States, and each Wages Board determines the rate of wage to be paid to the unskilled worker when the determination for an industry or calling is under review.

The Acts in force providing for the determination of a "basic" or

"living" wage are as under :-

(a) Australia—Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1930.

(b) New South Wales—Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1931.

(c) Queensland—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act—1929—1931.

(d) South Australia—The Industrial Code 1920-1925.

(e) Western Australia—Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1930.

(ii.) Commonwealth.—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, however, of these pronouncements, and of the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five." The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The judgment was delivered on 8th November, 1907, in the matter of the application of H. V. McKay for an Order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the Excise Tariff 1906. The Commonwealth Parliament had by this Act imposed

certain Excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable." The President discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and stated "These remarks would not be made if the Legislature had defined the general principles on which I am to determine whether wages are fair and reasonable or the reverse. . . The provision for fair and reasonable remuneration is obviously designed for the benefit of the employees in the industry; and it must be meant to secure to them something which they cannot get by the ordinary system of individual bargaining with employers. . . . The standard must therefore be something else; and I cannot think of any other standard appropriate than 'the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.'"

The President in his judgment stated—"My hesitation has been chiefly between 7s. and 7s. 6d.; but I put the minimum at 7s. as I do not think that I could refuse to declare an employer's remuneration to be fair and reasonable if I find him paying 7s. per day."

The basis of 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne has been varied by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from time to time in accordance with the retail price index-numbers (food, groceries and rent—all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for the city or town in which the persons affected are employed, and the rate so obtained has been taken by the Court as the minimum rate of wage for an unskilled male worker.

The weekly wage rates for the capital cities as so varied are shown in the third column of the following table. These rates are the "Harvester" equivalents plus the "Powers' 3s." per week, an amount added in 1921 for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. In accordance with the judgment of the Full Arbitration Court of 22nd January, 1931, referred to in the following paragraphs, these rates are subject to a 10 per cent. reduction. The basic weekly rates as at 1st August, 1932, are given in the table.

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for each Capital City as at 1st August, 1932.

elanodirt ger 16 kwa a (1 16 kwa a (16 liit 16 kwa a kwa a (16 liita)	Capital.	al.		Index Numbers— Food, Groceries, and Rent (all Houses). 2nd Quarter, 1932.	"Harvester" Equivalent Plus "Powers' 3s."	Weekly Rate after 10 per cent. Reduction.
Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart	og. and of its l ne Harv n ov.22 n tam s di for	erbura scount Strabi per-den bletter ce ii sa	s add Clay's s ;s ssons asons	1522 1392 1269 1289 1363	8. d. 76 o 70 o 64 o 65 o 68 6	8. d. 68 5 63 0 57 7 58 6 61 8
Weighted A Six Capit	Average—tals	nber, 19 terms o tent had	Noven der in delise	1456	73 0	65 8

The adequacy or otherwise of the amount allotted under the "Harvester" judgment has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several subsequent occasions the need for its review. Frequent references to the desirability of an investigation have been made by Judges of the Court, but it was not decided to hold an inquiry into the method of determining the basic wage until the latter portion of the year 1930.

On the 15th August 1930, application was made by the Victorian and New South Wales Railways Commissioners for variation of current awards in the railway industry. The application sought variations in the basic wage as follows:—the abolition of the "Powers' 3s.", and the adoption of the Statistician's "all items" purchasing power of money figures in lieu of the figures now in use (food, groceries and rent-all houses) for determining the basic wage and adjustments thereof. On 5th November, by direction of the Court, all organizations bound by awards of the Court were notified that the matters in issue affected the basic wage, and were advised that they could intervene in the hearing. Employers and employees selected representatives, and the Full Arbitration Court held a Basic Wage Inquiry. The hearing commenced in November 1930, and concluded on 19th January 1931. Judgment was delivered on 22nd January. The Court refused to make any variations in the basic wage or in the present method of calculation thereof without further inquiry, but was forced to the conclusion, after considering the evidence relating to the decline in the national income, the reduction in spending power due to the cessation of loans, and the general depressed state of industry, that for a period of twelve months and thereafter until further order a general reduction of wages was necessary. With a few exceptions orders were made for variations of the awards covered by the applications before the Court, by the reduction of all wage rates therein prescribed by 10 per cent. for a period of twelve months and thereafter until further order, such variations to operate from 1st February, 1931. Additional applications for variation of awards were successful in obtaining the reduction. and rates of wage in practically all awards of the Court are subject to the 10 per cent. reduction.

Applications from organizations of employees for cancellation of the orders providing for the 10 per cent. reduction came before the Full Arbitration Court on the 7th March, 1932, and subsequent dates. After an exhaustive inquiry, the Court refused the applications for cancellation of the orders. Further reference to the judgment, which was delivered on the 17th June, will be found in Section I. of this Chapter.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that the "basic" wage is to be considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. The amended Act of 1930 provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by the Court constituted as above-mentioned.

(iii) New South Wales.—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. The Court, however, indicated

to Industrial Boards that in view of the prosperous condition of industry they should fix the "living" wage at 8s. 6d. per day. Determinations of the "living" wage in New South Wales were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration during the period 1914 to 1916. The rates declared on the 18th August, 1916, for adult males were £2 15s. 6d. per week for future awards. and £2 14s. per week for existing awards. The Board of Trade was established in 1918, and was empowered to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State. The first declaration by this body was made on 5th September, 1918, when the rate for adult male employees in Sydney and suburbs was declared at £3 per week, while the rate for female employees was declared at £1 10s. on 17th December 1918. The Board of Trade made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1926 established the Industrial Commission of New South Wales which exercised the powers of the Board of Trade as from 15th April 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 45, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members.

The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as previously declared by the Board of Trade. On the 27th June 1927, the rate for adult males (except rural employees) was declared at £4 5s. per week, and for adult females at £2 6s. per week. The weekly rate for adult rural employees was declared on the 20th July 1927, at £4 4s., and this wage remained in force until December, 1929. Under the provisions of Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 41 of 1929, any declaration of a "living" wage made after the commencement of the amended Act did not extend to employees in rural industries. The next declaration of the Commission was issued on the 20th December, 1929, when the rate for adult male workers was fixed at £4 2s. 6d. per week, and for adult female workers at £2 4s. 6d. per week. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and one child. The President dissented from the other two Commissioners and presented a separate judgment. These pronouncements are published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The "living" wage determined by the Industrial Commission in 1929 remained in operation until the 26th August 1932, when the Industrial Commission declared the "living" wage for adult male workers at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female workers at £1 18s. per week. The judgment of the Commission is published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Vol. XLII., No. 2.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age is operative in New South Wales. The Family Endowment (Further Amendment) Act, No. 58 of 1929, provides that where the family income in the determined period did not exceed the amount for the same period of the "living" wage for an adult employee in force in such period and appropriate to the case, a certificate for endowment shall, subject to the Act, be issued for the amount of five shillings per week for each child (under fourteen years) except one in the family.

(iv.) Queensland.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 28) of 1929, repealed the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1916, and amendments thereof, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration

was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the "basic" wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic wage" are-(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration by the Industrial Arbitration Court in this State of a minimum wage was gazetted on 24th February 1921, when the basic rates of wage in industries of average prosperity were determined to be—in Brisbane and Rockhampton, £4 5s. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. per week for adult females; in Townsville, £4 15s. for adult males, and £2 8s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the "basic" or "living" wage. The basic rates for Brisbane were reduced by the Court as from 1st March 1922, to £4 per week for adult males, and £2 Is. per week for adult females. On 28th September, 1925, these rates were increased to £4 5s. per week and £2 3s. per week respectively. Two reductions in the "basic" wage were made in 1930. On the 1st August the rate for adult male employees was reduced to £4 per week, and on the 1st December to £3 17s. The rates for adult females at these dates were fixed at £2 is. and £1 igs. 6d. per week respectively. A further reduction of the basic rates was gazetted in 1931, the rates fixed as from the 1st July, 1931, being £3 14s. for adult males and £1 19s. for adult females. These rates were in operation at the end of June, 1932. The declarations of the Industrial Court and the opinions of the members are published in the Queensland Industrial Gazette.

(v.) South Australia.—The Industrial Code 1920, provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, make a determination declaring what shall be the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees, with full powers to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living" wage wherever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board,

rendered it just and expedient that the question of the "living" wage should be re-opened and reviewed, but no new determination shall be made by the Board until the expiration of a period of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister shall be President and shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

According to the Industrial Acts 1920-25, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but it is stated that the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 definitely decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living" wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

The first declaration of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry on the 15th July, 1921, when the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living" wage for adult female employees in the same area was declared on the 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The Board of Industry made declarations of "living" wages in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The rates declared in 1925 were—£4 5s. 6d. per week for adult male employees, and £1 19s. 6d. for adult female employees. These rates were not altered until the year 1930.

On the 11th October, 1930, the Board of Industry declared the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day, or £3 15s. per week, and on the 22nd December, 1930, the rate for adult female employees was declared at £1 15s. per week. The above rates are those determined by the majority of the Board of Industry. In each case a minority report was issued. The reports of the Board of Industry bearing on these declarations are published in Bulletin No. 8 issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The Board of Industry, on the 17th August, 1931, declared the basic rate for adult male workers at £3 3s. per week, and, on the 4th December, 1931, declared the rate for adult female workers at £1 11s. 6d. per week. These declarations are published in Bulletin, No. 9, issued by the Department of Industry. These rates were in force at the 30th June, 1932.

(vi.) Western Australia.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1930, determines and declares the "basic" wage in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, and the third member, a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1925 provided that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, shall determine and declare—(a) a "basic" wage, operating from the 1st July of each year to be paid to male and female workers; and (b) wherever and whenever necessary differential basic rates to be paid in special or defined areas of the State.

The expression "basic wage" means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject. The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations—a man, his wife and two dependent children.

Provision is made in the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1930 for quarterly adjustments of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration when the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of 1s. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter.

The first declaration of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix same was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1925 was made on the 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. IId. per week. These rates remained in force until the declaration of the 5th June, 1929, when the rate for adult males was increased to £4 7s. per week, and for adult females to £2 7s. per week. These rates applied to the State with the exception of the gold-fields area where the rates were £4 5s. for adult male employees, and £2 5s. 11d. for adult female employees. The Court of Arbitration on the 10th June, 1930, revised the basic rates and fixed the rates as from 1st July, 1930, at £4 6s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. 5d. for adult females in the metropolitan area, and at £4 5s. and £2 5s. IId. respectively in other parts of the State. On 3rd March, 1931, these rates were reduced to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d. in the metropolitan area, and £3 17s. and £2 1s. 8d. in other parts of the State. A declaration on the 10th June continued the basic rates previously declared. On the 18th August the Court issued a declaration determining the "basic" wages for the agricultural area, that is for the South-West Land Division, excluding the metropolitan area, at £3 16s. per week for adult males, and at £2 1s. per week for adult females. The rates for the metropolitan area and for other parts of the State were not changed.

A declaration on the 5th November adjusted the rates as follows:—Metropolitan area—adult males, £3 13s. 6d. per week; adult females, £1 19s. 8d. per week; South West Land Division—adult males, £3 14s. 6d. per week; adult females, £2 os. 3d. per week. The "basic" wage in other parts of the State remained as previously declared, viz.:—£3 17s. per week for adult males, and £2 1s. 8d. per week for adult females.

On the 29th February, 1932, the Court declared the basic rates for the metropolitan area at £3 12s. per week for adult males, and at £1 18s. IId. per week for adult females. For all other portions of the State the "basic" wage remained at the rates previously declared.

The declarations of the "basic" wage and the remarks made by members of the Court concerning such declarations are published in the Western Australian Industrial Gazette. The declaration of the 29th February, 1932, is published in Gazette, Vol. XII., No. 1.

On the 3rd May the "basic" wage for the South West Land Division was declared at £3 13s. 6d. per week for adult males, and at £1 19s. 8d. per week for adult females. The most recent declaration, dated 10th June, 1932, made no alteration in the basic rates for the metropolitan area, or for the South West Land Division, but increased the rates for the gold-fields areas, and other parts of the State, exclusive of the South West Land Division, to £3 18s. per week for adult males, and to £2 2s. 2d. per week for adult females.

Under the provisions of the Financial Emergency Act 1931, the Industrial Court has made Orders, on the applications of employers in a number of industries and callings, reducing the "basic" wage rate to 71s. 4d. (82 per cent. of 87s. per week), the "basic" wage rate in 1929-1930.

(vii.) The "basic" or "living" wage rates of State industrial tribunals are shown in the following table.

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by State Industrial Tribunals.

	"Basic	" Wage.	Date of	Family Unit
State.	Males.	Females.	Operation.	(for Male Rate)
New South Wales Victoria	£ s. d. (a)3 10 0 (b) 3 14 0 (e)3 3 0 (d)3 12 0 (b)	£ s. d. 1 18 0 (b) 1 19 0 (f)1 11 6 1 18 11 (b)	26.8.32 (b) 1.7.31  1.3.32 (b)	Man, wife, and child  (b)  Man, wife, and three children  (c)  (b)

(a) Plus child allowances

(a) Plus child allowances.
(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.
(c) Although the family unit is not specifically defined in the legislation of this State, the tribunal appointed to determine the "basic" wage has adopted the unit of man, wife and two children.
(d) Metropolitian area. "Basic" wage for country districts (including gold-fields areas), excepting the S.W. Land Division—males. £3 18s.; females £2 2s. 2d. S.W. Land Division (3rd May, 1932)—males, £3 13s. 6d.; females, £1 19s. 8d.
(e) Judgment dated 17th August, 1931.
(f) Judgment dated 4th December, 1931.

(viii.) Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920.—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire as to the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :-

					£	S.	d.	
Sydney	· horas	Inch bla	naméure.	albertern	5	17	I	
Melbourne		Re-vol s	bow rock	18-er s3	5	16	6	
Brisbane			Track one	- 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	6	2	
Adelaide			A COLUMN TO SERVE		5	16	I	
Perth	•		A K.	201000	5	13	II	
Hobart		and of make	wietrisser	or shifter a	5	16	II	
Six Capita	ls (Weig	rhted A	verage)		5	T5	8	

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates\* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

2. CHILD ENDOWMENT.—(i.) General.—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has become very prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances.

<sup>•</sup> The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 138. per week, but only £3 188. to £4 28, was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

- (ii.) The New South Wales Scheme. The earliest attempt made in Australia to institute the system was in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease automatically when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, and the matter dropped until the Session of 1926-27, when Acts, which have been amended during subsequent years, providing for the payment of child allowances were enacted. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage, and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances would only be paid to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the basic wage plus child allowance at the rate of 5s, per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales commenced to operate from 1st September, 1927. The fund from which these payments are made is created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1930 was fixed at I per cent. From the 1st July, 1931, the rate of tax was fixed at 2 per cent.
- (iii.) Commonwealth Public Service.—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service. When the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances, payment was made to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limitation of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance less than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in previous Labour Reports.

#### CHAPTER III.-EMPLOYMENT.

# § 1. Industrial Disputes.

I. General.—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 21, while details of industrial disputes during the year 1931 are

furnished in this Report.

2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1931.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1931 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface. Similar information for the years

1914 to 1930 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 21.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1931 was 134, as compared with 183 during the previous year. In New South Wales 87 disputes occurred. Of this number 69 involved workpeople engaged in the coalmining industry. Working days lost during 1931 amounted to 245,991 for all disputes in Australia as compared with 1,511,241 working days lost during 1930. The estimated loss of wages was £227,731 in 1931 as compared with £1,592,342 for the year 1930.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1931.

	de pre transmit de		Estab-	Work	people Inv	olved.		Esti-
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num- ber.	lish- ments In- volved.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	mated Loss in Wages.
	New South Wales					otres,	13.1	£
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	I	I	68		68	68	70
VII.	Food, drink, etc	2	2	206		206	334	286
	((a) Coal mining	60	69	71	1,348	71	96	74
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	I	I	421	1,340	20,577 572	106,368	111,378
X.	Other land transport	I	I	II	1	II	44	50
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc	3	8	351	302	653	8,387	4,753
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc	I	40	93		93	930	698
XIV.	Miscellaneous	7	7	552		552	1,506	1,119
	Total	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	133,068
	Victoria-							
III.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc Food, drink, etc	I	2	50		50	150	144
VII.	Building	4	83	1,802	460	2,262	19,032	18,807
VIII.	(a) Coal mining	I	I	1,700		28 1,700	1,700	1,500
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc	2	4	IOI	50	151	1,486	837
XIV.	Miscellaneous	I	I	348	104	452	5,424	3,525
	Total	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
							222703	
III.	Queensland—							
	Food, drink, etc	4	10	1,901	261	2,162	8,046	7,653
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	4	4	545	8	553	8,532	6,715
IX.	Railway and tramway services	3	3	433 1,616	43	476.	8,292	7,374
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc	3	340	584	330	1,616	9,696	7,760
	Total	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415

### Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1931-continued.

		aloi-	Estab-	Work	people Inv	olved.	Washing	Esti-
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num- ber.	lish- ments In- volved.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	mated Loss in Wages.
	South Australia-							£
III.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc Food, drink, etc	I	I	60	6	17 60	442	426
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc	2	2	64	hobi ob	64	128	87
XIV.	Miscellaneous	I	I	25		25	25	21
93 35	Total	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	Western Australia	DHEER ODES	Y R B TO	EGEO. I.	oleda taleda		OI THE	
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc.	I	3	180		180	900	1,260
VII.	Building	3	6 3	60 360	CC	60 360	2,080	756 1,664
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	4	5	967	0.84	967	9,416	7,235
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc	I	I	20		20	120	66
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	8	2,291	50	2,341	10,666	4,848
baan	Total	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,829
	Tasmania—	or .de	l Mar	tau bi	lates ac	II BBW	OFOI	omn L
VIII.	(a) Coal mining	2	2	155	6	161	5,409	5,278
agon	desal, Despite negotis	rath 1	0 90180	II II 97 I	12090	and of	F ITSITE	o ine
XIV.	Northern Territory— Miscellaneous	2	2	245	he dis	245	910	675
	Australia—	derete	ou ed	ao be	ragorba	8.838 31	d 7185	
I	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc	2	3	61	6	67	592	570
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	I	I	68		68	68	70
111.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	II	96	3,969	721	4,690	27,472	26,794
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc.	I	3	180	12 0.00	180	900	1,260
VII.	Building	4	9	152	7	159	1,006	901
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining (b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	79	79	1,821	1,362	23,351	124,089	126,535
IX.	Railway and tramway services	I	9	1,616	194	1,616	9,696	7,760
X.	Other land transport	I	I	II	Show	II	44	50
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc	8	15	536	352	888	10,121	5,743
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc	3	340	584	330	914	16,530	17,913
XIII. XIV.	Domestic, hotels, etc Miscellaneous	1 14	19	93 3,461	154	3,615	18,531	10,188
830/4	Total—Australia*	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731

<sup>\*</sup> The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of the year 1930, and in respect of "Number", "Establishments" and "Workpeople" are duplicated in the figures for 1931, viz.:—

ery was idle for a beut		olliery		Establish-	Wo	rkpeople Involve	ed.
Stat	9.		Number.	ments Involved.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales Queensland South Australia		lo via	3 1	3 20 1	556 300 11	99 50 6	655 350 17
Total			5	24	867	155	1,022

3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1931.—(i) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1931 classified according to Industrial Groups. The figures show large decreases compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The number of disputes is the lowest recorded for any year during the period covered by the investigation. The tables

show that of the total number of disputes (134) which occurred in 1931, no less than 87 were in connexion with the mining industry, and of these, 70 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £227,731. The loss through 69 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £111,378, or 49 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) Details regarding Principal Disputes.—There were no disputes of outstanding magnitude during 1931.

The losses in working days for all disputes during the year amounted to 245,991, the lowest figure recorded for any annual period during the investigation. Previous to 1931 the lowest figure was recorded in 1918 when the number of working days lost was 539,593. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages during 1931 are given below:—

New South Wales.—A dispute at the Coalcliffs colliery which commenced in June, 1930, was not settled until March, 1931. The dispute arose over filling rates for machine cut coal and the refusal of claims for the re-employment of men who had been given notice of dismissal. Despite negotiations between the parties the dispute remained unsettled at the end of the year 1930. A compulsory conference under the Commonwealth Act was held in February but was adjourned on the understanding that the parties would consider a proposal of the Judge to submit the matters in dispute for arbitration to the Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioner. The proposal was accepted, but at the request of the parties the Commissioner sat as a private arbitrator. As a result of the arbitration the parties agreed to a compromise on the matters in dispute and work was resumed after a stoppage of nine months.

A stoppage of work occurred in August at the State Coal Mine, Lithgow, because of the proposal of the Railway Commissioners to reduce wages under the provisions of the Salaries Reduction Act, as the Commissioners considered that production costs at the mine should be reduced. The dispute was taken up by the Premier, who succeeded in arranging a settlement on the basis that each miner would increase his daily output by one skip per day. In consideration of the increased output, the provision of the Salaries Reduction Act would not operate. The colliery was idle for about three weeks.

At the Zinc Corporation South Blocks' Mine, Broken Hill, in July, a proposal for the reduction of contract rates to a party of miners caused a stoppage of work for ten weeks. The Company agreed to provide work elsewhere for the party concerned in the dispute, but refused to pay the rate previously paid.

In October, a serious dislocation of interstate shipping arose out of a dispute concerning the dismissal of a relief fireman on S.S. Canberra. Vessels were held up in Sydney and Newcastle, and the trouble extended to Melbourne, Adelaide and Fremantle where other vessels were laid up. The strike lasted for approximately three weeks—a settlement being effected at a compulsory conference under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act presided over by the Chief Judge.

Victoria.—Two disputes involving employees in the meat industry occurred in this State during the year—the first occurred about the end of April owing to a refusal of slaughtermen at about 70 establishments to accept a reduction in wages as provided by a determination of the Wages Board. Early in May, the Assistant Minister for Labour proposed terms of settlement. These were not accepted by the employees, but after further negotiations the original terms were accepted, i.e., the rates under the determination were to apply, but the quarterly reduction of 2s. owing to the fall in the cost of living figures was not to operate from the 1st May, and was to be restored to those automatically reduced under the Commonwealth Arbitration Court Award.

The other dispute occurred in October, concerning a "go slow" policy as a protest against the existing rates of wages provided in an agreement. A rank and file committee took control of the dispute. At a conference, the meat exporters suggested terms of settlement, a compromise being effected, the existing agreement being extended to the end of 1932.

Queensland.—A serious dispute occurred in November, involving railway employees at Townsville owing to the dismissal of certain shunters who refused to handle a truck of ore from one of the mines, the ore having been declared "black"—1,600 men ceased work as a protest against the dismissals. The Government passed the Railway Strike and Public Preservation Act, dismissing all strikers. The dispute, after six days, was declared "off" by the men, re-employment was left to the discretion of the Railways Commissioner.

A dispute involving employees in the principal meat works in the State occurred in July. After stop-work meetings held on the 8th July, as a protest against a reduction in wages by the State Industrial Court affecting employees in the export section of the industry, work ceased at a number of establishments, and was not resumed for about a week. At an informal conference of employers and employees held at the invitation of the Premier a proposal for re-opening the works to treat stock on hand was made. It was agreed that the proposal should be considered at a mass meeting of the employees, who decided to resume work.

A dispute as to the tonnage rates for machine-mined coal occurred at the State Coal Mine, Collinsville, in September—the dispute did not terminate for about three weeks—the men ultimately accepting the Mines Department's rates and conditions.

Western Australia.—A stoppage of work occurred among employees in the Fremantle Wool stores in November, consequent on a reduction of wages under an order by the State Arbitration Court under the provisions of the Financial Emergency Act in addition to the basic wage reduction. Stop-work meetings were held, the matter eventually being left to the Disputes Committee for negotiation with the Employers' Federation. Numerous conferences called by the President of the Arbitration Court followed without success, and the Secretary and members of the union were prosecuted before

the Police Court with having taken part in a strike and were convicted and fined. The men resumed under terms suggested by the President of the Arbitration Court as follows:—

"That, pending the Arbitration Court's decision, the employers pay the difference between the rates specified in the Industrial agreement as varied by the Court's orders under the Financial Emergency Act and the rates now payable under the said agreement as modified by the current basic wage declaration, provided—(a) the men return to work forthwith; (b) that the union immediately lodges appeals against the said orders, and undertakes to abide by the Court's decision thereon, without any further cessation of work; (c) the Court to proceed to hear the said appeals immediately."

On the 24th December, the President of the State Arbitration Court cancelled the orders previously made in favour of the wool firms.

A reduction of 8s. per week in the State basic wage which the Kurrawang Woodline Company proposed to introduce in July caused a stoppage of work involving wood cutters supplying the Company. The matter was referred to the State Arbitration Court, resulting in the piece workers losing their annual holiday pay per fortnight, but not suffering any reduction in pay for day work. The hours of work were increased from 44 to 48 per week.

In September, owing to the "seniority" question, employees of the same Company refused to work, alleging victimization of old employees in the previous dispute. The Company stated that the men were dismissed as they finished cutting their block, as had been the practice. After meeting the union, the Company decided to recognize right of service, and, so far as possible, to re-engage the dismissed men.

Tasmania.—The only serious dispute in this State occurred in April at the Seymour Colliery, over the question of regular payment of wages and arrears. After many conferences, most of the amount due was paid, but, owing to shortage of orders, the mine closed down permanently.

4. Industrial Disputes, 1927 to 1931.—(i) Australia.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1927 to 1931, and the aggregate for the whole period:—

Industrial Disputes-Australia.

		Manu- facturing.	Building.	Mining. (Gr	coup VIII.)	Transport,	Miscel-	ALL	
Year.		(Groups I. to VI.)	(Group VII.)	Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.		(Groups XII to XIV.)	GROUPS.	
14 2002		gan amam	s hemuse	Numbi	ER.	iz A, till	mianik m	Ma II	
1927		60 28	19	271	14	4I 42	36 17	44 <sup>1</sup> 287	
1929		29	8	193	II	9	9	259	
1930		27 15	4	126 79	4 8	5 10	2I 18	183 134	
1927-31		159	37	859	41	107	IOI	1,304	

#### Industrial Disputes.—Australia-continued.

Year.	Manu- facturing.	Building.	Mining. Gr	roup VIII.)	Transport, Land and	Miscel- laneous.	ALL
Definated	(Groups I. to VI.)	VII.)	Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.	Sea (Groups IX. to XI.)	(GroupsXII. to XIV.)	GROUPS.
	den.I	W	ORKPEOPLE	Involved			
3 11,230,050	opuseral rass	10.425 24	drr.Sor	251 2 3 3	njana xset	1	
1927	11,368	9,690	130,911	1,855	42,487	4,446	200,757
1928	3,304	290	72,267	237	17,992	2,332	96,422
1929	25,364	732	68,751	8,015	1,286	456	104,604
1930	6,034		40,336	851	2,610	4,391	54,222
1931	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1927-31	51,075	10,871	335,616	12,973	66,890	1,6247	493,672
\$85,884 62,065 3,370	234   4823 525   70,765 520   3,445	V	Vorking DA	AYS LOST.	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		betalanaeu
1927	168,432	342,649	848,823	19,956	304,586	29,135	1,713,58
1928	71,803	3,419	315,121	1,124	367,271	18,540	777,27
1929	1,896,091	4,456	2,496,028	31,748	30,237	2,918	4,461,47
1930	77,232		1,328,142	3,798	46,427	55,642	1,511,24
1931	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,99
1927-31	2,242,590	351,530	5,112,203	92,638	768,382	142,226	8,709,56
048,21	948 14,022 775 14,022	Esti	MATED LOS	s in Wag	ES.		
Edb.E.	9						1 0
192	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	138,418	293,792	995,891	13,689	210,214	24,692	1,676,69
1928	61,160	3,225	377,586	1,069	317,337	14,982	775,35
1929	1,680,629	5,060	2,810,623	36,468	33,971	2,554	4,569,30
1930	73,126		1,398,706	5,111	48,304	67,095	1,592,34
1931	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,73

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). During the year 1931 these disputes represented 59 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 69 per cent. in 1930.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work, involving workpeople engaged in coal-mining numbered 5,112,203 representing 59 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes involved employees in the coal-mining districts of New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States. A serious dispute, involving timber workers in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, was responsible for the higher figures relating to working days and wages lost in the Manufacturing Group during the year 1929.

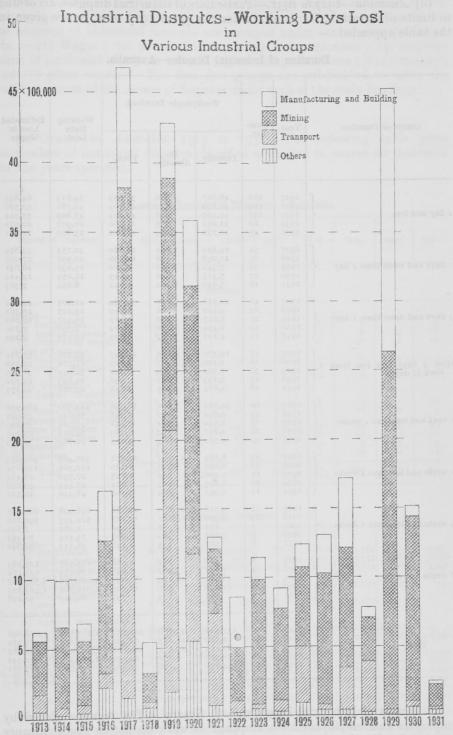
(ii) States.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1927 to 1931, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

#### Industrial Disputes - States.

	(.12.0	E XIII	Establish-	Workpe	eople Inve	olved.	Working	Estimate
State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	ments Involved.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
								£
	1927	339	470	108,116	40,425	148,541	1,133,963	1,230,060
New South Wales	1920	230 23I	313 513	70,303	10,119	80,422	3,146,038	3,421,412
THE TOTAL THE STATE OF THE STAT	1930	156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,443,366	1,516,296
100,001 1055	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	133,068
7 4,391 54,222	1927	24	36	8,937	284	9,221	54,367	44,470
20078	1928	21	51	4,309	1,567	5,876	110,659	96,454
Victoria	1929	II	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,565
1,6247 493,672	1930	5	5 92	385	621	4,643	7,744 27,862	7,228
(	1927				640			
	1927	30	376 329	29,594 2,958	670	30,234	428,135	325,884
Queensland	1929	4	23	1,601	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
	1930	10	31	1,561	70	1,631	9,881	11,059
	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415
1921111 561.02	1927	19	24	6,517	1,359	7,876	51,284	40,266
South Austrolia	1928	8	40	2,257	1,211	3,468	54,835	45,999
South Australia	1929	7	21	532	40	572 2,876	9,040	7,910
1 55.042   1,511,841	1930	5	246	2,870	6	166	655	22,987 582
(	1927	20	25	3,345	47	3,392	23,819	19,944
altanon Religion nati	1928	II	62	2,106	422	2,528	54,896	43,472
Western Australia	1929	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,771
	1930	2	26	468		468	27,072	34,378
	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,829
(	1927	6	6	354	421	775	14,950	9,182
Tasmania	1928	6	8	371	84	455	5,595	5,508
Lasmama	1929	3	40	333	142	475	3,409	3,068
	1931	2	2	155	6	161	5,409	5,278
ORONA CROSS	1927	2	2	338	2.0.0.5	338	5,163	4,753
377713	1928	I	I	45	00	45	135	150
Northern Territory	1929			1				.00
3 4 6 3 4 6 5 5 1 Charles	1930	2	2	245	100	245	910	675
	1927	I	5	380		380	1,900	2,137
1138,122   8,8113132	1928	100 0	12.28		8,0,0		2,950	-,-3/
Fed. Cap. Territory	1929	I	I	20		20	200	200
	1930				1 ::	1		
	-			7 = 7 = 0 -	-		-	× 676 6-6
danies in classi-	1927	287	944	157,581	43,176	96,422	777,278	775,359
Australia	1929	259	926	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,305
	1930	183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
Detresonder 29 Inc	1931	(a) 134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731

(a) See footnote page 89.

5. **Duration of Disputes.**—(i) General.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

(ii) Australia—1927 to 1931.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1927 to 1931 are given in the table appended:—

#### Duration of Industrial Disputes-Australia.

	Dinker of	Establ		people Inv	polyed	Working (	Groty at
Limits of Duration.	Minim	Num-	WOIR	beoble Tuv	oived.	Working	Estimate
Limits of Duration.	Year.	ber.	2 108,11	6   40,425	148,541	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
	230 218d3O 256 87		Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	480,394 3,146,038 17443,306 336,037	521,758 5423,450 5316,750
1 227	1927	162	48,827	5,826	54,653	21670	£
I day and less	1928 1929 1930	119 127 81	41,892 41,299 21,031	3,511 828 335	45,403 42,127 21,366	54,613 44,781 47,869 20,907	64,895 52,576 55,514
1 1012	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	22,975
2 days and more than 1 day	1927 1928 1929	54 29 31	14,820 11,038 7,942	1,060 458 528	15,880 11,496 8,470	30,153 22,992 15,697	33,859 27,056 16,631
1931	1930	27 16	5,315 3,940	298 102	5,613	11,055 8,054	7,363
John Australia	1927	42 22	12,718	2,236 28	14,954	41,903 13,225	44,822
3 days and more than 2 days {	1929 1930 1931	21 14 13	5,217 2,454 4,122	300 18 7	5,517 2,472 4,129	16,327 7,398 12,373	18,865 7,760 7,295
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1927 1928 1929 1930	41 18 31 15	10,370 2,490 7,721 3,233	1,175 235 799 105	11,545 2,725 8,520	52,708 11,372 34,049	57,751 12,756 38,949
1697	1931	18	4,615	233	3,338 4,848	14,193 22,786	16,774 22,173
week and less than 2 weeks	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	60 33 23 20	54,722 4,891 5,540 2,897	3,676 657 201 492	58,398 5,548 5,741 3,389	444,500 50,642 47,784 25,018	380,956 52,982 51,893 25,245
weeks and less than 4 weeks	1927	49	6,162 6,659	17,209 1,777	5,235 23,371 8,436	305,469 132,366	37,469 304,653 150,634
treeds and less than 4 weeks	1929 1930 1931	11 12 11	1,506 2,895 2,997	239 419 509	1,745 3,314 3,506	27,752 47,444 48,940	28,454 53,860 42,522
weeks and less than 8 weeks	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	25 19 5 6 8	9,018 9,300 154 2,668	11,870 3,427 37 360 233	20,888 12,727 191 3,028 1,140	658,908 322,445 5,262 73,514 38,323	664,597 290,830 5,812 70,453 34,840
weeks and over	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	8 14 10 8 4	944 1,667 18,114 11,479 632	124 3,980 14,179 223	1,068 5,647 32,293 11,702	125,327 179,455 4,266,738 1,311,712	125,163 173,160 4,353,187 1,382,853
				125	757	60,923	61,278
Total	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	44I 287 259 183 134	157,581 82,349 87,493 51,972 34,541	43,176 14,073 17,111 2,250 3,126	200,757 96,422 104,604 54,222 37,667	1,713,581 777,278 4,461,478 1,511,241 245,991	1,676,696 775,359 4,569,305 1,592,342 227,731

<sup>6.</sup> Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) General.—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.\* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1931.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes classified according to causes for Australia for the years specified.

Cangeg	90	Industrial	Disputes.—Australia.
UGU:3CS	OF	THEFT	TATAL COOP TACALAN OF COURSE

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
ee.aa   maaraa   maaabaa   maaaabaa   maaabaa   maaabaaa		N	UMBER.	Valued.	0,040	Workley.	10.700 1,00	
				F	1		L	Lon
. Wages—	Mage	0 4 13 60	22 4	24	8	8	A LANGE WAY	1
(a) For increase (b) Against decrease	8558.8	33	23	p and in	1013	6	9	17
(c) Other wage questions	31	99	67	66	39	45	44	16
. Hours of Labour—	3.1	99	0,		39	45	1	
(-) The medical	2	8 4	13	14	2	6	4	2
(b) Other disputes re	3	SON SW	a goan	DOUGH !	Sangkr	D TH SDA	THE PARTY OF	1148
hours	7	6	2	4	2	2	trivo :	log
. Trade Unionism-	1222334	200000000000000000000000000000000000000						
(a) Against employment		899.800		Ons	HIST I	ADER.	D THIL	DIMIN
of non-unionists	8	8	5	12	6	3	la medid	I
(b) Other union questions	5	27	22	24	II	12	20	4
. Employment of particular		nized.		sted set	101 711	teting a	ped pe	80 C
classes or persons	44	118	108	152	105	87	48	50
. Working conditions	51	106	46	72	48	31	27	22
. Sympathetic	5	16	8	5	9	6	II	5
. Other causes	8	77	61	64	54	53	20	13
Total	208	499	360	441	287	259	183	134

#### WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

I. Wages—	leneral.	(i) (	isputes.	C. Leit	ndust	10 8	TROSE.	
(a) For increase	8,633	23,443	17,046	7,316	2,775	1,414	19.000	2,053
(b) Against decrease	563	1,123	1,275	300	1,317	10,532	12,824	7,108
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	31,387	18,883	20,297	17,057	8,742	12,686	3,999
2. Hours of Labour-			the French		and a second	Account to	ESBRE!	
(a) For reduction (b) Other disputes re	460	462	9,730	7,813	61	21,646	4,334	19:
hours	1,819	2,668	290	288	1,005	2,067	( test	
a. Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment	THOM	T HT CA	affert	shall (	3 : 08	m one		
of non-unionists	5,370	1,592	125	4,432	193	103		
(b) Other union questions	1,418	10,957	3,790	25,848	2,311	4,367	4,160	2,24
4. Employment of particular					-			
classes or persons	11,370	36,075	25,165	55,174	35,379	22,933	7,751	12,02
5. Working conditions	10,785	35,034	12,889	29,766	14,169	4,672	4,276	6,65
6. Sympathetic	947	5,328	3,499	1,484	6,123	11,604	4,010	1,05
7. Other causes	1,758	28,677	20,342	48,039	16,032	16,524	4,181	2,33
Total	50,283	176,746	113,034	200,757	96,422	104,604	54,222	37,66

<sup>\*</sup> The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

<sup>3548.—4</sup> 

#### Causes of Industrial Disputes.—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
wided to most the	proorg	MUNION PAULOS	ING DAYS	oelog n	oranaar Tk.,	do Talgo	other	aent o
he main headings.	t lo de		ING DAYS	LOST.	eause.	ant the	enda ù	Tivita
. Wages			Wasi	people. In				
(a) For increase	100,069	209,356	580,183	150,691	6,548			15,42
(b) Against decrease	9,438	24,352	2,573	2,578			1,227,808	111,25
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	154,169	82,898	83,831	80,755	47,261	113,102	43,74
. Hours of Labour—		0-6	50			- 00 6	60-	77
(a) For reduction	2,774	12,816	280,152	305,782	725	1,887,190	63,583	15
(b) Other disputes re	75 777	*6 ×#0	200	1 180	2 667	3,183	DY COTE A	dd .to
Trade Unionism—	15,111	16,173	290	4,487	2,007	3,103	ares A	
(a) Against employment								
of non-unionists	91,002	14,784	1,623	82,156	2,137	424		9
(b) Other union questions	32,388			204,802	8,900	49,924	50,225	11,75
. Employment of particular	0 /0	0, 50						
classes or persons	191,723	214,738	114,917	310,425	423,555		24,683	38,56
. Working conditions	73,562		123,390	303,788	98,852			17,10
Sympathetic	24,066	41,046		3,573				4,07
7. Other causes	5,212	185,616	70,247	261,468	42,957	23,381	5,641	3,81
Total	622 528	T T28 570	1,310,261	T 772 687	777 278	1 167 178	T SYT 2AT	245 00

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, working conditions, and employment of particular classes or persons.

The number of disputes concerning "wages" in 1931 was 37, representing 28 per cent. of the total disputes. Under the heading "Employment of particular classes or persons" are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over "Employment" questions in 1931 numbered 50, or 37 per cent. of the total, and over "Working Conditions" 22, or 16 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 109, or 81 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

- 7. Results of Industrial Disputes.—(i) General.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz.:—
  - (a) In favour of workpeople; (b) In favour of employer; (c) Compromise; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees

stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) Results in each State, 1931.—The following table shows the industrial disputes during 1931, classified according to results.

# Industral Disputes—States, Results, 1931(a).

	Number.			Wo	rkpeople	Involve	ed.	Working Days Lost.				
State or Territory.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania N. Territory F.C. Territory	16 1 3  4 1 2	55 7 8 4 6	16 2 3 1 2 1		3,795 92 593  1,151 41 245	15,594 3,301 4,741 149 2,397	3,414 1,250 285 17 320 120		21,987 552 2,877  15,576 5,289 910	78,428 17,560 38,879 213 6,926	35,622 9,750 2,608 442 680 120	
Total, Aust. a b	27	80	25	:.	5,917	26,182	5,406		47,191	142,006	49,222	

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1931, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

State		Number.	Estabs. Involved.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
	 					£
Queensland Western Australia		1	1 6	102 60	6,732 840	5,969 756
Total		2	7	162	7,572	6,725

<sup>(</sup>b) See note to table on page 89.

(iii) Australia, 1931.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia during the year 1931, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes-Causes and Results, Australia, 1931.

gomentos se		Num	ber.		Wor	rkpeople	Involve	ed.	N	orking D	ays Lost.	
Classified according to Causes and Results.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages-												
(a) For increase	I	2	I	1	376	477	1,200		376	5,449	9,600	
(b) Against de-	5	10			1,622	5,324			25,118	78,568		
(c) Other Wage	2	10			1,022	3,324			23,220			
questions	2	10	4		91	3,295	613		7,039	11,065	25,642	
Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction		ı	1		famoutt.	28	164		18.30	70	82	
(b) Other dis-		1	1			20	104				er French	
putes re hours												
Trade Unionism—  (a) Against employment of												
non-unionists	I				9				99			
(b) Other union questions	2	2			534	1,706			1,336	10,416		
Employment of					331	1						
particular Class-					0.710	6 400	2,384		11,613	18,114	8,840	
es or Persons Working condi-	14	23	13		3,140	6,499	2,304		11,013	10,114	0,040	
tions		18	4			5,932	727			13,366	3,740	
Sympathetic		4	I			803	250		1	2,820	1,250	
Other Causes	2	IO	I		145	2,118	68		1,610	2,138	08	
Total a b	27	80	25		5,917	26,182	5,406		47,191	142,006	49,222	

<sup>(</sup>a) See note to table on page 89.

(iv) Australia, 1927 to 1931.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1927–1931, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes-Results, Australia.

	tind	Num	ber.		Wo	rkpeople	Involv	ed.	Working Days Lost.			
Year	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Werkpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1927 1928 1929 1930	 88 39 70 36 27	228 135	35 14 44 24 25	5 1 5 1	28,005 7,362 11,200 4,133 5,917		3,343	178 15,304 520	207,009 55,757 38,943 13,497 47,191	1,198,163 674,076 4,315,760 1,358,044 142,006	294,102 16,309 43,174 25,177 49,222	26,30 13,00

<sup>(</sup>a) See note on page 89.

The figures for the year 1929 in the table above and in the following table include the number of workpeople involved and the working days lost in 1929 in the dispute on the Northern Coalfield of New South Wales which commenced in March, 1929, and terminated in June, 1930.

<sup>(</sup>b) See note (a) to table en pnge 99.

<sup>(</sup>b) See note to first table on page 99.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but latterly the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1931 was 61. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. Methods of Settlement.—(i) General.—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings:-

(i) By negotiation.

(ii) Under State Industrial Act.

(iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.

(iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.

(v) By closing down establishments permanently.

(vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) Australia, 1913 and 1925 to 1931 (a)—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :-

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes-Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.(1
		Numbe	R OF DISP	UTES.		venO din nutranius		nii nebi
Negotiation— Direct between employers and employees or their representatives By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Com-	119	209	166	229	138	r30	134	88
monwealth or State In- dustrial Act	17	24	16	18	8	8	3	3
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	19	12	8	13	10	3	6	11
Court Under Commonwealth Con- cilliation and Arbitration	22	199	10	19	8	I	2	7
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference by Filling Places of Work-	4	13	13	19	6	6		1
people on Strike or Locked out	13	4	8	5	10	7	9	2
ment permanently	13	226	135	10 122	3 99	<b>3</b> 96	23	21
Total	208	491	356	435	282	254	178	(b) 132

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes-Australia-continued.

		-	1	1188 81	P. A. P. I	- (0)0,00	9-10-71	VELE
Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
engerignos un specienta acortica di marchina	do sin	Workpe	OPLE INVO	LVED.	OW DE	t beds	whiteya	bross
Negotiation— Direct between employers and employees or their representatives By intervention or assistance of distinctive third	23,357	75,961	44,995	94,070	37,708	32,393	40,804	22,291
party—not under Com- monwealth or State In- dustrial Act	3,172	12,767	17,072	5,839	1,242	19,161	196	1,88
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6,505	1,781	936	3,763	2,009	487	3,476	3,87
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	208	684	4,314	2,975	56	184	4
ciliation and Arbitration Act— By intervention, assistance		on Aer	bittat	ealth A	menw	er Com	ii) Und	
or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work- people on Strike or	659	3,251	4,332	33,517	1,497	511	Ağı (v	1,08
Locked out By Closing down Establish-	658	160	245	533	11,047	5,411	2,940	22
ment permanently By other methods	2,988	81,158	44,325	56,860	38,916	45,350	5,560	8,05
Total	50,283	175,314	112,589	200,000	95,660	103,513	53,200	37,50
pade known shinkly		Work	NG DAYS	LOST.	doss	id lo.o.	ne ne ne	edt.
Negotiation—	. 4			Sec. 11.04				
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives By intervention or assist- ance of distinctive third party—not under Com-	94,400	470,110	417,158	700,968	273,254	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,60
monwealth or State In- dustrial Act	26,335	320,046	549,427	100,148	36,937	1,279,258	2,893	2,62
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	187,871	17,650	11,281	80,815	38,878	5,261	56,648	25,25
Court Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration	221,769	4,338	8,744	60,236	29,533	56	1,272	25
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filing Places of Work-	2,105	67,272	134,841	305,303	3,962	1,882	netween	30,31
people on Strike or Locked out By Closng down Establish-	14,139	1,163	2,865	9,706		-Juleas To	nollnown	By int
ment permanently By other methods	20,400 56,509		118,580	30,289 422,094	750 96,637			
Total	623.528	1,063,176	1,242,896	1,709,559	746,320	4,424,179	1,409,718	238,4

In each of the years included above, with the exception of the year 1925, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1931 amounting to 67 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

9. Interstate Disputes.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number.

These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

During the year 1931, one dispute of an interstate character occurred, involving seamen and others on vessels engaged in the interstate shipping trade. The dispute arose over the dismissal of a relief fireman, and vessels were held up in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and other ports, the dislocation lasting for about three weeks. A settlement was effected at a Compulsory Conference held under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Particulars of interstate disputes during past years have been published in Labour Report, No. 20, and in previous issues.

# § 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

I. General.—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

Since that year information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 430,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be claimed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. Unemployment.—(i) States, 1931.—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical

in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs:—

# Unemployment-States, 1931.

	State			Unions R	deporting.	Unem	ployed.
hermane mapes		olefarotu	i na io	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage
New South Wales		inier a	o Issai	113	186,789	57,472	30.8
Victoria		isto da o del	18 9000	81	122,726	31,674	25.8
Queensland	.0.9	toolite.kus	329.0	46	52,416	8,453	16.2
South Australia		to minor	0/1.1	58	32,108	10,432	32.5
Western Australia				63	26,537	7,249	27.3
Tasmania				36	9,428	2,586	27.4
Australia		21.00 y 32	ed sau	397	430,004	117,866	27.4

- (ii) Australia, 1891 to 1932 (3rd Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1932 (3rd Quarter) in respect of:—
- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

#### Unemployment.—Australia.

			rsyll i	notial ad	Number of	UNEME	LOYED.
	PARTIC	CULARS.	and o	Unions.	Members. Number.		Percentage.
1891 1896	end of J	year ,,	bu co	25 25	6,445 4,227	599 457	9·3 10.8
1901 1907 1908 1909 1910	;; ;; ;;	" " " " "	andri barra Tabiy	39 51 68 84 109	8,710 13,179 18,685 21,122 32,995	574 757 1,117 1,223 1,857	6.6 5.7 6.0 5.8 5.6
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	,, (average	of for year	 	160 464 462 459 470	67,961 224,023 246,068 268,938 276,215	3,171 12,441 16,054 22,344 25,663	4·7 5.6 6·5 8·3 9·3
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	;; ;; ;;	;; ;; ;; ;;		473 450 478 464 447	290,075 286,811 299,793 310,145 341,967	16,783 20,334 17,536 20,507 22,105	5.8 7.1 5.8 6.6 6.5
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	22 25 23 22 22 22	?? ?? ??	odejije	449 445 436 413 380	361,744 380,998 376,557 397,613 391,380	40,549 35,238 26,672 35,507 34,620	9·3 7·1 8.9 8.8

Unemployment.—Australia—continued.

	PARTICULARS.		Number of	UNEMPLOYED.			
oals	926 (average for year)			Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage
1926	(averag	e for year	ar)	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927	"	,,	Sec. val	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928	,,	,,		375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929	,,	,,		382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930	,,	,,		395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931	,,	,,		397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1929	ist Qu	arter	36	375	420,756	30 150	0.7
949	2nd					39,159	9.3
	3rd	,,		376 388	409,503	40,996	12.1
	4th	,,	8 4 4		433,388	52,480 56,801	
	4011	"		390	432,727	50,001	13.1
1930	Ist	,,	8 48.14	392	432,464	63,144	14.6
	2nd	,,		394	435,239	80,595	18.5
	3rd	,,	0.08	396	439,971	90,379	20.5
	4th	,,	2 88	399	447,822	104,951	23.4
1931	ıst	,,		397	440,234	113,614	25.8
	2nd	,,		397	429,687	118,424	27.6
	3rd	,,	1	396	426,603	120,694	28.3
	4th	,,	1	396	423,493	118,732	28.0
1932	ıst			395	425,094	120,366	28.3
-932	2nd	,,	for but	395	413,742	124,068	30.0
	3rd	"	n 175 a	395	412,997	122,340	29.6
	Jau	,,		393	4-2,99/	122,340	49.0

3. Unemployment by Industries.—(i) Australia, 1931.—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups-Australia, 1931.

Industrial Group.	Number	Reporting.	Unemployed.		
Industrial Group.	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage	
Manufacturing—	8.74	3.01		0.2	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc	17	19,461	6,477	33-3	
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	63	76,018	22,853	30.1	
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	51	36,143	7,165	19.9	
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	23	35,645	9,224	25.9	
V. Books, Printing, etc.	13	19,383	2,758	14.3	
VI. Other Manufacturing	66	40,235	17,515	43.5	
VII. Building	47	53,126	17,588	33.1	
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	21	27,477	9,087	33.1	
X. Land Transport other than		2000		255 2.88	
Railway and Tramway services IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.,	12	17,843	4,302	24.2	
Other and Miscellaneous	84	104,673	20,897	20.0	
All Groups	397	430,004	117,866	27.4	

(ii) Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1930 to 1932.—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during fourth quarter of 1930 to the third quarter of 1932. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

	1912. End	1930.		1	931.			1932.	
Industrial Group.	of	4th	ıst	2nd	3rd	4th	ıst	2nd	3rd
	Year.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.
Manufacturing—  I. Wood, Furniture etc.  II. Engineering, Metal Works  III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.  IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.  V. Books, Printing, etc.  VI. Other Manufacturing  VIII. Building  VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.  X. Other Land Transport  IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.,  Other and Miscellaneous	3.7	29.4	31.1	33·3	34.0	34.8	36.6	39.6	39.4
	7.4	25.2	27.7	30·2	31.2	31.2	31.1	33.9	32.9
	7.3	16.8	17.4	20·7	20.5	20.4	17.1	19.4	20.7
	6.3	22.5	25.9	26·7	27.4	23.7	22.8	22.6	21.3
	2.8	10.1	12.6	14·4	15.0	15.0	15.4	16.8	16.7
	6.9	38.7	42.3	44·3	45.0	42.5	42.5	43.0	41.3
	5.5	27.9	30.4	32·6	33.5	36.0	37.9	42.1	41.6
	5.6	28.8	32.4	32·7	33.7	33.5	33.5	34.2	35.6
	1.1	18.5	21.9	24·0	25.5	25.2	27.3	29.6	29.9
AUSTRALIA	5.6	23.4	25.8	27.6	28.3	28.0	28.3	30.0	29.6

4. Unemployment.—States.—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1919 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 11, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1920 to 1932 (3rd Quarter):—

Unemployment.—States, Percentages Quarterly.

		Period.	Toin	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920	ard	Quarter	al er	5.2	5.3	13.4	5.9	3.2	3.1	6,2
1921		,,		12.3	10.2	13.5	8.5	9.2	15.7	11.4
1922	3rd	,,		11.9	7.4	8.6	6.6	II.I	6.7	9.6
1923	3rd	,,		9.3	6.4	6.6	4.6	5.8	3.9	7.4
1924		,		13.5	7.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	4.2	9.5
1925		,,		7.8	9.9	5.4	5.I	6.9	9.3	7.9
1926		,,		7.4	7.3	8.3	6.6	9.2	15.0	7.6
1927	310	"		5.3	8.1	5.5	8.9	7.1	11.2	6.7
1928	Ist	,,		11.8	10.6	7.7	13.1	5.2	13.3	10.7
	2nd	33		10.9	12.2	7.1	16.1	9.5	10.7	II.2
	3rd	,,		11.9	II.2	6.8	17.6	8.8	8.2	II.4
	4th	,,		10.6	9.6	6.4	13.3	9.2	10.0	9.9
1929	Ist	,,		9.7	8.6	7.1	13.2	8.5	8.7	9.3
	2nd	,,		10.0	9.4	7.6	14.1	9.8	14.6	10.0
	3rd	,,		12.4	13.0	6.2	17.8	9.6	15.0	12.1
	4th	"		13.8	13.5	7.4	17.8	11.8	15.1	13.1
1930	ist	,,		16.3	14.1	8.4	18.6	15.1	7.5	14.6
	and	33		21.0	17.6	IO.I	21.4	18.7	18.9	18.5
	3rd	9)		23.3	19.4	11.6	24.7	18.4	23.4	20.5
	4th	33		26.3	21.9	12.5	28.5	24.6	26.5	23.4
1931	ist	,,		29.2	24.4	14.1	30.6	26.1	26.6	25.8
	and	"		30.7	26.5	16.1	32.4	27.I	27.3	27.6
	3rd	,,		31.6	26.8	16.9	33.3	27.9	27.3	28.3
	4th	"		31.5	25.6	17.5	33.7	28.1	28.4	28.0
1932		,,		31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3	28.3
	2nd	,,,		33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	27.4	30.0
	3rd	33		33.0	27.0	19.3	35.4	30.1	26.9	29.6

- 5. Causes of Unemployment.—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.
- 6. Seasonal Employment in Australia.—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made during 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Report, No. 19.
- 7. Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.—(i) General.—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted during 1930 for that purpose were briefly reviewed in the Annual Labour Report, 1930, No. 21.

Unfortunately, the provision made proved inadequate to meet the situation as the number of employed increased during 1931. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force during 1931 and 1932 are briefly reviewed.

- (ii) COMMONWEALTH.—(a) General.—The Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, No. 9 of 1932, authorizes the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The amounts allotted to the States were as follows:—Victoria, £475,000; Queensland, £310,000; South Australia, £195,000; Western Australia, £145,000; Tasmania, £75,000.
- (b) New South Wales.—Relief of unemployment in New South Wales. Under the Act referred to above the Commonwealth may expend an amount not exceeding £600,000 on works approved by the Employment Council.
- (c) Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment.—An Advisory Committee, composed of five members was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932.

The preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings is one of the functions of the Committee. The operations of the committee do not interfere with or hamper State activities, but render all possible assistance to the States. At the first

meeting of the committee, held on 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development, stated that the Premiers' Conference decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

(iii) New South Wales.—Legislation during 1931 was as follows:— Unemployment Relief Tax Act, No. 25 of 1931, and Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1931.

The rates of tax are as follows:—(a) One shilling in the £ of the net assessable income derived by any person or company during the income year ending 30th June, 1931; and (b) one shilling in the £ of the income derived from employment by every person other than a company during the income year commencing on 1st July, 1931. Under the original Act the wage of any employee who was paid less than thirty shillings per week was exempt from the tax, whereas under the amending Act the exemption wage is any wage less than two pounds per week.

Resident taxpayers whose total income from all sources did not exceed £100 per annum were exempt from tax.

(iv) Victoria.—Legislation during 1931 was as follows:—The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts, Nos. 3,958, 3,966, 3,973 and 3,982 provided for the relief of unemployment by means of Stamp Duties.

The Unemployment Relief Amendment Act, No. 4,000 of 1931 provided for new schedules of rates on taxable incomes. This Act also provides for advances—free of interest to municipalities out of the Unemployment Fund and for the expenditure from and repayment of such advances.

- (v) Queensland.—Legislation during 1931, was as follows:—The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts Amendment Act, No. 12 of 1931 approved the continuance of the operation of the Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts of 1930 and increased the rates of such tax.
- (vi) South Australia.—The Unemployment Relief Council Act, No. 1,965 of 1930, established a Council to devise and execute proposals for the relief of unemployment. The necessary funds were voted by Parliament from the general revenue.

The Collections for Unemployment Act, No. 1,966 of 1930, provided for the control of persons soliciting money or goods for the relief of unemployment.

- (vii) Western Australia.—Special legislation relating to unemployment was not enacted during 1930 and 1931. The money required for sustenance payments and relief works was provided by the Government, municipal authorities and other bodies.
- (viii) Tasmania.—Legislation in 1931 is summarized hereunder. The Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Execution Act, No. 5 of 1931, provided for the raising of a sum of £25,000 for the relief of unemployment.

The Unemployment Relief Act, No. 6 of 1931, amended the *Unemployment Relief Act* 1930, and provided for the appropriation of £20,000 for the purposes of the Principal Act.

The Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act, No. 21 of 1931, provided for assistance to holders of agricultural land, which, in the opinion of the Board of Management, was not sufficiently developed or improved to provide adequate support for such persons during the full year.

The Unemployed (Assistance to Municipalities) Relief Act, No. 46 of 1931, provided for advances by way of loan to municipalities for the purpose of providing work for unemployed persons.

- 8. Unemployment Special Taxation.—(i) General.—The following legislation was enacted for the purpose of providing funds for the relief of unemployment:—
- (ii) New South Wales.—Unemployment Relief (Tax) Act, No. 25 of 1930; Unemployment Relief (Tax) Amendment Act, No. 52 of 1930; Unemployment Relief (Tax) Act, No. 25 of 1931; and Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Income from Employment) Act, No. 22 of 1932.
- (iii) Victoria.—The Unemployment Relief Act, No. 3,866 of 1930; The Stamps (Unemployment) Relief Tax Act, No. 3,868 of 1930; The Unemployment Relief Amendment Act, No. 3,948 of 1930; The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts, Nos. 3,966 of 1931, 3,973 of 1931, 3,982 of 1931 and The Unemployment Relief Amendment Act, No. 4,000 of 1931.
- (iv) Queensland.—The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Act, No. 1 of 1930 and The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, Amendment Act, No. 12 of 1931.
- (v) South Australia.—No provision was made in this State for special taxation legislation.
  - (vi) Western Australia.—No provision for special taxation legislation.
  - (vii) Tasmania.—The Income Tax Act, No. 3 of 1932.
- 9. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.—(i) New South Wales.—The food relief for unemployed persons is administered by the Department of Labour and Industry in the metropolitan area and in some of the larger towns. In other districts relief orders are issued by the police. The value of orders for goods varies with prices and are higher in value in the country districts.

The following table shows the approximate value of food relief orders, as at August, 1932, for the various family units in the metropolitan area:—

Family Unit.	Limit of Income per fortnight.	Value of Food Relief. per week.	Family Unit.	Limit of Income per fortnight.	Value of Food Relief. per week.
			yment Helief Cenne	olquien 3	onia vo
	8.	8. d.	or hand to suley att	8.	8. d.
Single man or woman	20	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Married couple, 6	80	1
Married couple	40		children	00	06 71
Married couple, I child Married couple, 2 or 3	40	14 0	Married couple, 7 children	90	320 72
children	50	18 11½	Married couple, 8 children	100	1
Married couple, 4 or 5 children	60	22 5	Married couple, 9 children	110	36 0

<sup>(</sup>ii) Victoria.—Sustenance payments are distributed by relief committees approved by the Charities Board of Victoria, with the assistance of the Police Force.

The maximum income and allowance under the system introduced in July, 1932, are as follows:—

Family Unit.	Sust nance grante Fam Inco excee per w	not ed if ily me eds.	Maxin Wee Sus nan	kly te-	Family Unit.	Sust nance grante Fam Inco excee per w	not ed if ily me eds.	Maxir Wee Sus nan	kly te-
		d.		d.			d.	0.	d.
Single man or woman	10	a.	6		Man, wife and 5 child-	0.	u.	0.	a.
Man and wife	20	0	9	0	ren	35	0	21	6
Man, wife and I child	25	0	11	6	Man, wife and 6 child-				
Man, wife and 2 children		6	14		ren	37	6	24	0
Man, wife and 3 children Man, wife and 4 chil-	30	0	16	6	Man, wife and 7 child- ren	40	0	26	6
dren	32	6	19	0	Man, wife and 8 or	Die	6	20	0
DATE DARK EQUITOR SO					more children	42	.6	29	0

(iii) Queensland.—The Intermittent Relief Scheme provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table.

Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 15th August, 1932.

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided	
s. d.	the at smooth bevelquien		ot feller	s. d.
10 0	One person	H.H.	I	13 6
14 6	Man and wife	10.0	11/2	20 3
18 0	Man, wife and I child		2	27 0
21 6	Man, wife and 2 children		2	27 0
25 0	Man, wife and 3 children		21/2	33 9
28 6	Man, wife and 4 children		3	40 6
32 0	Man, wife and 5 children		3	40 6
35 6	Man, wife and 6 children		$3\frac{1}{2}$	47 3
39 0	Man, wife and 7 children		4	54 0
42 6 (maxi.	Man, wife and 8 children		4	54 0

(iv) South Australia.—The food relief for the unemployed is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is given in the following table:—

slored bernelf i o		Per V	Veek.
		S.	d.
Single person		 5	3
Man and wife		 IO	6
Man, wife and one child		 13	I
Man, wife and two children		 15	8
Man, wife and three children		18	
Man, wife and four children		 20	IO

The above rates are based on weekly average. The approximate amount granted for each child is 2s. 7d. per week.

- (v) Western Australia.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week with a maximum amount of 49s. per week. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are allowed two meal tickets per day; if homeless, they are allowed free board and lodging at Blackboy Hill Camp, with an allowance of Is. per week for which they perform camp duties.
- (vi) Tasmania.—Value of rations issued to unemployed destitute persons at Hobart and Launceston is as follows:—

Maxal deservolument lainere no si prod T pilantent. Anno P	er W	eek.
	S.	d.
Married couples	12	9
Married couples with one child over four years	17	6
Married couples with two or three children over four years	23	2
Married couples with four or five children over four years		
Married couples with six or seven children over four years		

In addition I pint of milk per day is issued where there is a child under four years of age.

(vii) Federal Capital Territory.—The original scheme of the issue of rations was, by Ministerial direction, changed to a scheme of issue of work dockets, and the payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The original ration scale, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below:—

Family Unit.		Origina S	al Ratio	on	Earnings under present scheme.
		S.	d.		s. d.
Single person	.3.	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$		8 0
Man and wife	35,300	12	2	ano, l	12 4
Man, wife and one child	ST. 800	18	$6\frac{1}{2}$	97.971	18 11
Man, wife and 2 or 3 children		24	$3\frac{1}{2}$		24 8
Man, wife and 4 or 5 children		29	$4\frac{1}{2}$		29 4
Man, wife and 6 children		30	$4\frac{1}{2}$		30 10
Man, wife and 7 children		33	IO		33 10
Man, wife and 8 children	Exee Exn	35	$I^{\frac{1}{2}}$		35 IO

- ro. Unemployment Relief Funds.—(i) Commonwealth.—The Commonwealth Government made available the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment in the States. Other references appear in section 7 (ii) ante.
- (ii) New South Wales.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 were as follows:—

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
1930–31 1931–32	.dov.c. oto	4,377,835 6,042,256	adt at xo.	4,357,085 6,105,452

(iii) Victoria.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund during the year 1930-31 and 1931-32:—

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
1930-31	of the serv	1,238,504 1,545,715	ova .o. Ba	1,343,281 1,653,552

Advances from Public Account were £104,777 and £107,837 during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 respectively.

- (iv) Queensland.—The receipts from the Unemployment Relief Tax during the period 28th April, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, were £702,640, the expenditure for the same period being £700,112. For the year ending 30th June, 1931, the receipts were £1,089,645 and the total expenditure £1,200,674.
- (v) South Australia.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from general taxation receipts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (including Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1930-31 was £877,047, and £1,024,553 during 1931-32.
- (vi) Western Australia.—Special unemployment taxation is not in force in this State. Amounts required for relief are voted by the Government from general revenue. During 1930-31 sustenance payments amounted to £436,146 and relief works £149,455, and during 1931-32 expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547.
- (vi) Tasmania.—There is no specified tax for the relief of unemployment in this State. An estimate of the amounts expended on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed is given below.

	Year, 1930-31.	Year, 1931-32.		Total.
From Loans	35,300	 40,000	fine a	75,300
From Revenue	51,800	 70,000	01.	121,800

## § 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

I. General.—As there is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment, information in regard to these Bureaux obtained from reports received from the officers in charge in the respective States was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Particulars were given of the methods adopted in the several State offices concerning system of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, systems in force for granting sustenance and food relief, and other information concerning the functions of the Bureaux. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work in connexion with the State Employment Bureaux increased to an exceptional extent during 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. All States were affected, and applications for registration for work and sustenance were received in increasing numbers during each succeeding quarter of the year. The peak number of applications was received during the first quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as they found that there was little prospect of

securing work in their usual occupations. Special legislation during 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and this was mainly responsible for the increased registrations for employment, but prior to the enactment of such legislation in June and later months the work of the Bureaux was increasing through applications for registration.

2. Applications and Positions Filled .- The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States during the years 1927 to 1931. The numbers of positions to which workpeople were sent are also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received during the year do not necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once during the twelve months :-

State Free Employment Bureaux. Summary, Australia.

	Year		Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.
1927	1.0	25.5	218,543	70,367	76,235
928			287,834	79,197	78,274
929		 	310,752	72,721	71,806
930		 	668,506	143,219	154,923
1931		 	838,481	104,353	129,451

<sup>(</sup>a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

3. Details for each State. The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1931 :-

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1931.

State.		Juom	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled
N C A W-l-		358.6	269,852	71,587	87,110
New South Wales			118,094	7,267	7,080
Victoria Queensland	• •		127,719	16,427	16,427
South Australia			277,749	4,364	.4,364
Western Australia			32,520	4,708	4,655
Tasmania			12,547	(a)	9,815
Total			838,481	104,353(b)	129,451

<sup>(</sup>a) Particulars not available. (b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

4. Details in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives details for the years 1930 and 1931 in industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia.

				1931.			
Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.	Applications for Employ- ment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.	
I. Wood, Furniture,	nun sil	represent	ylimakeeo	on jon of	ne year	no neg	
Sawmill, Timber	FAIT ENTOR	19g 96158		i sigamyö	ame tol is		
Workers, etc	6,098	520	504	9,185	372	327	
II. Engineering, Metal	de		-	3,3	3/-	3-	
Works, etc	21,475	394	461	27,348	584	75	
III. Food, Drink,	0 00			F	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		
Tobacco, etc	8,588	1,827	1,851	8,109	1,367	1,38	
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	1 225	787	202	6.50			
V. Books, Printing,	4,325	707	797	6,453	1,104	1,100	
etc	1,066	54	53	1,428	56	58	
VI. Other Manufac-	2,000	34	23	1,420	30	3	
turing	4,230	389	381	7,200	367	358	
VII. Building	49,236	4,770	5,086	52,585	3,760	4,45	
VIII. Mining, Quarrying,							
etc	2,449	530	536	3,339	907	1,170	
IX. Rail and Tram Services	105 500	6					
X. Other Land Trans-	105,577	5,346	5,299	202,122	4,012	4,00	
port	9,164	3,373	3,584	8,154	3,163	2,948	
XI. Shipping, Wharf	3,	3,373	3,304	0,234	3,203	2,94	
Labour, etc	250	167	150	299	27	44	
XII. Pastoral, Agricul-	1935 101	100000					
tural, Rural, etc.	25,540	9,426	9,833	24,331	7,286	8,207	
XIII. Domestic, Hotels,	0-	0 262	* 050			-0	
etc XIV. General Labour	17,487	8,362	7,063	22,978	5,290	4,78	
and Miscel-		SELECTION ST					
laneous	413,021	107,274	119,325	464,950	76,058	99,84	
Total	668,506	143,219	154,923	838,481	104,353	129,451	

<sup>(</sup>a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux during 1931 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 99,847, or 77 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), and pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment in their regular trade. The great bulk of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register

for unskilled work. Compared with the previous year there was a noticeable increase in 1931 in the number of registrations for employment from work-people in the manufacturing and building groups.

5. Quarterly Applications for Employment.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment registered in each State during each of the quarters specified. A marked increase in the number of registrations occurred during 1930 and 1931. During the four quarters of 1929 the number of applications for employment remained fairly constant, but in the succeeding quarters the depressed state of trade and industry was shown by the increasing numbers of workpeople registering at the Bureaux for employment and sustenance. The number of registrations increased during each quarter of 1930 and reached its peak during the first quarter of 1931.

State Free Employment Bureaux—Registrations for Employment—States.

Period.	ls i	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
1929.			bus bu	Manager C	181111921	Daniel St	adt al l	atal-nos
1st Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		18,668 18,918 17,901 17,137	8,668 11,187 10,731 8,955	25,630 21,494 27,200 28,233	16,541 17,733 19,801 20,574	3,381 3,610 7,131 4,006	554 968 929 802	73,442 73.910 83,693 79,707
1930.			ema nav		years, w	turoi desi	odi gam	
rst Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ., 4th ,,		27,715 51,769 82,575 88,069	10,180 31,085 32,506 34,085	29,120 29,697 28,310 35,665	22,009 29,101 43,389 48,832	5,263 7,926 14,364 5,229	1,111 1,785 5,178 3,543	95,398 151,363 206,322 215,423
1931.  1st Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		84,242 70,344 60,367 54,899	36,344 34,589 26,140 21,021	40,957 32,037 23,981 30,744	62,269 69,144 72,307 74,029	6,008 5,068 16,937 4,507	3,727 2,927 2,501 3,392	233,547 214,109 202,233 188,592
1932								
1st Quarter 2nd ,,	Tov	59,723 36,135	23,458 22,693	38,638 33,654	69,349 72,066	6,154 8,774	3,905 3,691	201,227

## § 4. Industrial Accidents.

r. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received at the Bureau from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford detailed information. The thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, for the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. Number of Accidents reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1927 to 1931:—

Industrial Accid	tsNumbers,	1927	to	1931.
------------------	------------	------	----	-------

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
			T inte	1007		O I I I I I I I	611111111111111111111111111111111111111	1000
	1927	 66	26	6	II	34	6	149
	1928	 55	9	16	8	6	3	97
No. of Fatal Accidents -	1929	 65	20	15	IO	II	16	137
	1930	 51	10	15	I	20	7	104
	[1931	 41	14	5	6	18	8	92
	1927	 (a)2,771	759	325	359	663	89	4,966
No. of Accidents inca-	1928	 3,903	706	273	303	354	66	5,60
pacitating for over-	1929	 6,061	655	325	264	340	56	7,70
14 days	1930	 5,586	531	230	219	349	79	6,99
	1931	 4,307	398	278	182	430	54	5,649

(a) Vide remarks below.

Compared with the previous year, the number of fatal accidents reported in 1931 showed a decrease. Fatalities were less numerous in all States with the exception of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in Queensland and Western Australia, but decreased in the other States, the total for Australia being 5,649 in 1931, compared with 6,994 in 1930, a decrease of 19 per cent.

The large increase in the number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during the last four years, was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. The figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. It is also mentioned that the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1931.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1931.

Industrial Group.		Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc		5	321
II. Engineering, etc		6	1,101
III. Food, Drink, etc		5	737
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc			292
V. Books, Printing, etc	BESS !	2	193
VI. Other Manufacturing		7	1,369
VII. Building and Scaffolding	Butteron	8	12
VIII. Mining	h	56	(a) 1,433
IX. Lifts		I	7
X. Miscellaneous	E Latin	2	184
Total	inone la	92	5,649

 <sup>(</sup>a) Includes non-fatal accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows:—502 in New South Wales, r in Victoria, r in Western Australia, and 4 in Tasmania.
 (b) Vide remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentages being 61 for fatal and 25 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents. Eight fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and one death was due to a lift accident. Twenty-five fatal and 4,013 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, 1,101 of which occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

- 4. Mining Accidents.—(i) Sources of Information.—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, with the exception of those accidents which occur in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.
- (ii) Classification.—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments and to Inspectors of Factories concerning accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works, in each State during the year 1931.

# Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1931.(a) A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
of actions reported by Citical Comparison	gribaliac	(6)	sidal	576 700		1910 2150 O	
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
Accidents caused by Explosives Falls of Ground		horse horse Letace	2	t der si de Ri	I 2		9
Other Accidents shafts, etc	21:30	ı ı	2		3 8	ı	5
Above Ground—     Accidents caused by machinery in motion     Other Accidents      Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metaliurgical Works, etc.	2	ogani ogani otes esw 1	enijas abijas en otņ		2	3	2 6
. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc	I	6		2			9
COAL MINES.  I. Bslow Ground—     Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)     Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)     Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents	 5 1	  				4	4 6
Above Ground Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion Other Accidents				::	::	::	1
Total	15	8	4	4	17	8	50

<sup>(</sup>a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1931—continued.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total (b)
METALLIFEROUS MINES.				12.0098 0 9 dåt liji	bezig	190 40	
Below Ground-							
Accidents caused by Explosives Falls of Ground	10		3 6		16	2	38
,, ,, Falling down			1 /3		A 8 0	-init	1
Other Accidents	6		I		164	18	235
Other Accidents		th her	47	BI STOR	104	3 11	"3.
Above Ground— Accidents caused by machinery in	io a		the en		, Bot Bd	8 8-63	peque
motion	2	W. 631	077.18	2	I	0.00	
Other Accidents	16	1.5	22	6	53	4	10
Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelt-							
ing and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	505	I	29	133	26	13	70
Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc.	4	2	92 30	8	14	1880313	2
COAL MINES.	100000	SC STUE	PH US			31 6922	
Below Ground	Lame	Bulleas	1b-910		tapidar	Bana	SORE
Accidents caused by MineExplosions			808 91		SHITT	93.63	B FOR
(Fire Damp, etc.)		2			1	State	
(Dynamite, etc.)	7	2	2				1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	23	2	25		21	1	7
Other Accidents	24	8	54	oppose.	78	I	16
About October						un in	1 300
Above Ground— Accidents caused by Machinery in	122						
Motion		I	I		2		1
Other Accidents	5		9		17		3
Total	605	10	199	149	422	39	1,43

<sup>(</sup>a) Complete reports not available. (b) Inclusive of 508 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

The number of fatal mining accidents occurring below ground in Australia during the year was 36 as compared with 9 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works during 1931 numbered 2, as against 33 in metalliferous mines, 12 in coal mines and 9 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mining Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 707. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 557 and above ground 141. Twenty-eight non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

#### CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

#### § 1. Labour Organizations.

I. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1927. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1927 to 1931, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1926.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1927 to 1931.

—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1927 to 1931:—

Trade Unions-Branches and Membership

	Year.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
		inn plg	ilitrizu A.	NUMBER C	F SEPARA	TE UNION	NS.	a .		
1927		1 186	149	104	106	130	81	1 3	759	a 369
1928		197	151	102	106	128	80	4	768	a379
1929		195	151	106	105	129	81	4	771	a374
1930		203	151	107	106	127	82	4	780	a362
1931		0202	150	107	110	129	78	1 4	780	a362
				NUMBE	R OF BR.	ANCHES.				
1927		593	1 408	307	104	168	61		1,641	62,031
1928		596	415	311	104	190	74		1,690	62,079
1929		598	410	315	173	189	72		1,757	62,154
1930		598	410	319	173	190	71		1,761	62,179
1931		585	408	318	171	183	70		1,735	b2,153
				NUMB	ER OF ME	MBERS.				
1927		355,127	247,618	1150,651	79,771	60,586	16,734	1,165	911,652	911,652
1928		357,390	242,190	154,799	75,725	61,498	18,465	1,474	911,541	911,541
1929		354,430	240,809	154,627	69,479	63,619	17,215	989	901,168	901,168
1930		343,134	229,322	141,925	63,318	60,243	16,831	984	855,757	855,75
1931	100	315,7320	203,956	123,050	57,082	52,234	16,150	802	769,006	769,000
1111	1 2 2		PERCE	NTAGE INC	REASE IN	MEMBER	SHIP.(d)			
1927		1 7.9	7.4	5.4 1	co.2	15.1	6.0	201.0	7.1	7.I
1928		0.6	C2.2	2.8	C5.I	1.5	10.3	26.5		
1920	100	co.8	co.2	co.I	c7.9	3.4	c7.3	c32.9	CI.I	CI.I
1930		c3.2	c4.8	c8.2	c8.9	c5.3	C2.2	co.5	c5.0	c5.0
1931		c8.0	CII.I	CI3.3	c9.9	C13.3	C4.I	c18.5	CIO.I	cio.i

<sup>(</sup>a) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see following remarks). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year. (e) Includes r3 unions with a membership of 905 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly in character, and range from the small independent association to the large inter-State organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.:—
(i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the inter-State; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a Branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1927 to 1931.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1927 to 1931. In previous Reports attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions-Industrial Groups-Australia.

Industrial Groups.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
CELEN TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	The state of			923	
Numi	BER OF UNI	IONS(a).			
Manufacturing—		1 212	184		
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	,	QUE,	1 44 . 1	08 .	
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	23	23	22	4 22	22
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	32	33	33	32	34
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	II	12	12	12	12
V. Books, Printing, etc.	8	8	8	9	10
VI. Other Manufacturing	41	40	42	41	38
VII. Building	28	28	28	28	28
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc	12	14	14	14	13
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	28	30	31	30	29
X. Other Land Transport	8	5	5	5	4
XI. Shipping, etc	24	29	28	26	24
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc	3	3	, 3	3	4
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc	19	20	19	15	15
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	19	19	20	20	19
(ii) Public Service	53	54	50	45	46
(iii) Retail and Wholesale (iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and	7	7	7	7	7
Labouring	13	13	13	13	13
(v) Other Miscellaneous	36	37	35	36	40
Total	369a	379a	374a	3624	3620

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

#### Trade Unions-Industrial Groups-Australia-continued.

August Au				Ranionina	
Industrial Groups.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.

#### NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Manufacturing—			lipsI oo	Total And	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	37,110	35,740	35,898	30,944	26,700
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	82,720	87,417	85,425	79,081	74,316
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	70,012	71,994	71,948	71,437	63,582
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	53,641	56,874	56,300	50,625	47,707
V. Books, Printing, etc.	19,214	19,771	19,817	19,822	18,703
VI. Other Manufacturing	47,671	46,779	44,693	44,742	42,553
VII. Building	57,234	60,416	61,191	59,629	52,041
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc	49,179	43,044	43,008	42,405	36,037
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	121,300	116,061	113,281	106,968	92,292
X. Other Land Transport	22,137	20,632	18,817	18,211	17,595
XI. Shipping, etc	42,702	38,361	38,308	38,050	36,030
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	60,394	55,547	50,266	43,639	28,668
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc	28,313	30,488	29,767	25,504	23,611
XIV. Miscellaneous-	,5-5	3 - , ,	,,,,,	0,0	
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	31,343	28,371	30,440	31,140	30,222
(ii) Public Service	76,225	79,175	79,773	81,275	81,395
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	30,685	31,034	31,887	28,859	25,630
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and	3-,003	3-1-54	3-,00,	,,-	,,,,
Labouring	42,811	48,691	46,577	41,027	32,541
(v) Other Miscellaneous	38,961	41,146	43,682	42,399	38,37
Total	911,652	911,541	901,168	855,757	769,006

4. Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members.—(i) States, 1931. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1931, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1931. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Particulars.

#### Trade Unions-Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1931.

.150%		.0101	(a)	VIC.	Q land.	S.A.	W.A.	125.	T'tory.	tralia.
				MAI	ES.					
No. of Mem Percentage	Total No. of End of age and over bers of Union of Members of tal No. Empl	er on Esti-	526,900 272,259	166,104	107,694	0,0		38,900 13,674	778	
	kers (under 2		51.7 91,570	47.9 67,890	54·3 36,560	43.0	16,840	35.2 8,660	130	49.7

#### FEMALES.

Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over No. of Members of Unions	117,100	104,800 37,852	41,100 15,356	25,370 6,753	17,300 6,967	8,750 2,476	180	314,600
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees Junior Workers (under 20)	37.I 50,760	36.I 43,660	37.4	26.6 12,300	40.3 8,850	28.3	13.3	35.9 138,870

<sup>(</sup>a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) Australia.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1927 to 1931 are given in the next table.

#### Trade Unions-Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members-Australia.

Particulars.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
mber, 1031, an estimate of th			slagog s	lamel b	es, piso
709821300 81 7937 38	MALES.	0000 10 8	ogolgas	dimba 19	ged man
Estimated Total Number of Employees 20					
years of age and over	1,267,636	1,288,200	1,302,400	1,313,000	1,321,000
Number of Members of Unions Percentage of Members on Estimated Total	793,131	785,189	774,031	735,767	656,10
Number of Male Employees	62.6	60.9	59.4	56.0	49.7
Junior Workers (under 20)	234,994	239,050	241,400	243,400	244,850
	FEMALES	oregien grafia			
der eilen eilen eine eine eine	pasidiga	omiogodi	bas ,b	Tolquio	o send
Estimated Total Number of Employees 20	1	304,000	308,200	311,600	314,600
years of age and over	299,205				
years of age and over	118,521	126,352	127,137	119,990	112,90
Number of Members of Unions			127,137	38.5	35.9

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1927 to 1931.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1927 to 1931 inclusive, classified

according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only:--

Trade Unions-Classification according to Number of Members-Australia.

Classifi- cation.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
			doune Imomi	Nu	MBER OI	F Unions	3.		ed bas		er create
1927 1928 1929 1930	25 27 26 28 26	16 15 15 8	40 38 37 39 35	47 46 45 41 42	49 46 47 43 51	28 34 28 33 29	29 29 34 30 23	44 47 49 48 51	38 45 37 35 36	53 52 56 57 59	369 379 374 362 362
	ony a omnos	de Oueu Lendore	0 0 0	yous to mix esi	MEMBER	SHIP.		n Tanta	TENTRO.	* 10	
1927 1928 1929 1930	556,402 565,478 556,447 543,235 454,636	94,520 98,868 57,939	121,944	65,693 65,148 64,008 58,476 58,616	34,772 32,738 33,720 31,726 36,779	10,649 13,047 10,831 12,786 11,052	6,996 6,895 8,273 7,030 5,485	6,722 7,114 7,061 7,007 7,470	2,836 3,220 2,601 2,485 2,564	1,555 1,437 1,525 1,577 1,582	911,652 911,541 901,168 855,757 769,006
aliongo	o lo no m lano	uistii adtta	PERCE	NTAGE O	N TOTAL	L MEMBE	RSHIP.	ng sarai Ratriat	10 01 71 edin 70	10.2	isaline Seninci
1927 1928 1929 1930	61.0 62.0 61.7 63.5 59.1	11.1 10.4 11.0 6.8 9.0	13.7 13.3 13.1 15.6 15.8	7.2 7.1 7.1 6.8 7.6	3.8 3.6 3.7 3.7 4.8	1.2 1.4 1.2 1.5	0.8 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.7	0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.3	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1927 to 1931. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 78 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 291.

6. Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions-Number and Membership.

PARTICULAR	e e		05.860833	TOTAL.				
PARTICULAR	non	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.a		
Number of Unions	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	 16 17 19 18	13 14 13 15	14 14 16 16 18	20 19 20 19 23	44 43 43 43 41	107 107 111 111 115	
Number of Members	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	21,828 22,200 26,055 24,699 23,992	42,912 51,225 53,967 63,103 59,110	104,965 95,363 107,030 99,861 93,736	193,221 175,128 208,721 183,309 178,712	377,433 398,355 352,765 357,469 290,457	740,359 742,271 748,538 728,441 646,007	

<sup>(</sup>a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 115 in 1931, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 84 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1927 to 1931.

Central Labour Organizations-Number, and Unions Affiliated.

Particular	3.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	F.C.T.	Total.
No. of Councils {	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	3 3 3 3 3	5 6 5 5 5	4 5 4 5 6	2 2 2 2 2 2	8 9 9 9	2 2 2 2 2 3	I I 		25 28 26 26 26
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	98 97 87 84 94	192 188 189 188 175	81 83 78 68 61	65 65 64 65 60	223 227 227 237 208	47 55 59 59 64	3 1 1		709 716 705 701 671

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State; such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.\* Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1931 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 28, with a membership of approximately 20,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 132, with a membership of approximately 670,000, representing 87 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

#### § 2. Employers' Associations.

- I. General.—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.
- 2. Employers' Associations in each State.—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1927 to 1931:—

Employers' Associations.—States.

	Year.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
6 13, 6 13,	Table Made C		1	NUMBER	of Assoc	IATIONS.		*	
1927 1928	T. Leonal		141 146	136 140	77 76	52 56	52 59	27 28	48. 50.
1929 1930		::	146	154 152	80 83	56	62	29	52° 53°
1931			148	157	85	60	67	30	54

<sup>•</sup> Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be tegistered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

Employers' Associations.—States—continued.

	Year.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
			0.10.10	Number	OF BRAN	CHES.	t crost be	e vá he Hous, c	10010101
1927		i	825	483	109		281	I	1,699
1928			907	525	188	13	301	6	1,935
1929		and it	92I 930	526 495	191	12	30I 297	7	1,937
1931	lam 200 Mod a	noidd Ballyn	906	465	197	18	306	7	1,899
	e da agre		a eno iu zolame l	Me	MBERSHIP.	egri tub	e Salt 16	instance Three en	
1927			53,715	31,629	18,381	6,361	10,190	2,464	122,74
1928			55,353	33,626	18,393	6,751	10,390	2,668	127,18
1929			57,839	36,357	20,113	6,871 7,218	11,410	2,752 2,717	135,34
1930			56,430 55,417	37,790	18,807	7,311	11,723	2,535	132,42

The increase shown for "Number of Branches" since the year 1927 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1930 and 1931.

Employers' Associations-Industrial Groups-Australia.

Class.	Numb Associa		Numb Bran		Membership.			
navie eddau nailwallot d ni maelyamaniau weydd	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.		
			STEET O		enti da e			
Manufacturing-								
I. Wood, Furniture,	7.0	20	2	3	1,607	1,311		
etc II. Engineering, etc.	19	16	3	12	3,352	3,028		
III. Food, Drink, etc.	113	117	91	91	20,585	20,070		
IV. Clothing, Hats,	113	11/	91	91	20,505	20,070		
etc	20	21	2	2	2,147	1,916		
V. Books, Printing,	20	~ _			-,	-,,,		
etc	45	45	2	2	2,970	2,876		
VI. Other Manufac-	75	73			1			
turing	51	51	3	3	3,847	3,529		
VII. Building	27	30	17	13	3,311	2,665		
III. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	12	12			247	241		
X. Other Land Transport	19	19	21	21	2,798	2,472		
XI. Shipping, etc	16	16	6	7	240	275		
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural,								
etc	45	47	1,750	1,714	74,409	76,328		
III. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	20	17			1,756	1,541		
CIV. Miscellaneous	131	136	31	31	17,400	16,176		
Total	534	547	1,938	1,899	134,669	132,428		

The female membership of these associations was 5,072 for 1930 and 5,153 for 1931.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1927 to 1931.

Employers' Associations-Membership Groups-Australia.

1	1	1	1	1 1			
	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
3   2   2	N	UMBER OF	ASSOCIATIO	ONS.			
22	23 21 18	20 23 22	18 20 18	60 59 60	73 75 80	271 285 304	485 505 527
. 25	2I 20	19 20	19	58 62	78 73	314 329	534 547
01/54 4 6	55,00 -   56,60	Мем	BERSHIP.	102			0823
. 78,503 . 89,156 . 88,531	16,889 15,373 13,208 15,039 13,623	7,773 9,391 8,568 7,223 7,854	4,215 4,918 4,467 4,363 4,800	8,605 8,637 8,948 8,297 8,635	4,788 4,911 5,241 5,221 4,904	5,131 5,448 5,754 5,995 6,210	122,740 127,181 135,342 134,669 132,428
	PERCE	ENTAGE ON	TOTAL ME	MBERSHIP.			
62 66 66	14 12 10 11	6 7 6 5 6	4 4 3 3 3 3 3	7 7 7 6 7	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 5 5	100
	. 20 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	. 75,339 16,889 . 78,503 15,373 . 89,156 13,208 . 88,531 15,039 . 88,531 15,039 . 86,402 13,623	Number of   Number of   Number of	Number of Association   Number of Association	Number of Associations.   Number of Associ	Number of Associations.   Number of Associations.   Number of Associations.	Number of Associations   Number of Associations

5. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1927 to 1931, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations.

	W			ASSOCIATI	ONS OPERAT	ING IN-	Commenter	
	YEAR.	al rests	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	TOTAL.
		Textou A	Num	ABER OF A	SSOCIATION	s.	olymik	
1927			4	1	4	9	14	32
1928			3	3	3	II	16	36
1929			3	4	4	10	16	37
1930			4	3	4	12	16	39
1931	• •	• •	5	4	4	13	19	45
				Мемве	RSHIP.			
1927			352	315	1,655	40,548	37,654	80,524
1928			205	1,126	208	59,175	41,511	102,225
1929			201	1,066	594	60,729	43,166	105,75
1930			1,169	339	975	61,327	43,303	107,113
1931			1,190	359	741	61,813	42,871	106,97

Of the total membership of 132,428 of all employers' associations, 81 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most extensive representative in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 53 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

## § 3. International Comparisons.

I. The International Labour Conferences.—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences, and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the Report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office, together with a brief reference to the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh Conference in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth Conferences in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth Conference in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences were given in Labour Report, No. 20, and a short summary of the proceedings, together with the names of the Australian delegates, at the fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from the 10th to the 28th June, 1930, was given in Labour Report, No. 21.

The fifteenth session was held at Geneva from the 28th May to the 18th June, 1931. Australia was represented by Mr. Marshall Eddy, employers' delegate, and Mr. Robert Taylor, employees' delegate. Mr. O. C. Fuhrman, O.B.E., was secretary to the delegation. On this occasion the Australian Commonwealth was not represented by a Government delegate.

The Reports of the Australian delegates were presented to the Commonwealth Parliament on the 24th February, 1932. Three reports were presented, one by the secretary, one by the employers' delegate, and one by the employees' delegate. The principal items on the agenda were—(a) Hours of work in coal mines; (b) Admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations, and (c) Partial revision of the convention concerning employment of women during the night.

The Conference adopted, by 81 votes to 2, a Convention for the limitation of hours of work in coal mines. The Convention limits to seven and three-quarter hours per day the hours of work for underground workers in all coal-mines, whether hard coal or lignite, the hours being calculated from "bank to bank". A provision is made for the authorization of overtime in certain circumstances and within certain limits. The Convention is to come into force after ratification by any two of seven specified European countries, the countries referred to being—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands and Poland. In submitting their list of members for the Committee on Hours of Work in coal mines, the Employers' Group stated that they could only furnish the names of representatives of European countries, as the oversea delegates indicated their inability to take part in the work of this particular Committee owing to the fact that, in their opinion, the coal question had been treated by the International Labour Office as a purely European matter.

In connexion with the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations, the Conference decided to place this question on the agenda of the next Session for a second and final discussion. A questionnaire is to be prepared and issued by the International Labour Office. Among the points upon which the Governments are to be consulted is whether the minimum age should be fixed at fourteen years. Other matters relate to light employment outside school hours, domestic work, work in theatres and film studios, and street trading.

The Conference adopted, by small majorities, two amendments to the Washington (1919) Convention concerning the night work of women. These amendments relate to the exemption from the general prohibition of women holding positions of managerial responsibility, and to the precise definition of the word "night." The amendments were embodied in a new Convention, which, on a final vote failed to obtain the requisite majority, and in consequence, was not adopted.

2. Unemployment.—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1931. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva:—

#### Unemployment in various Countries during 1931.

	M. diff		Percer	tage T	Inemp	loyed I	During	Month	of			list!	
Country.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average for Year.
Australia Belgium Canada Denmark Germany Great Britain Holland Sweden Switzerland	11.1 16.0 24.2 34.2 21.3 23.2 19.9	26.0 34.5 21.6	15.5 22.1 33.6 21.3 21.8	20.7	20.6	27.6 9.0 16.3 11.3 29.7 21.1 11.7 12.9 3.6	9.0 16.2 11.8 31.0 21.9 13.3 12.3	33.6	12.I 35.0	36.6	18.6 22.1 38.9		10.9 16.9 18.1 34.3 21.4

3. Trade Unionism in other Countries.—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the publications issued by the *International Federation of Trade Unions*.

Trade Unions-Membership, 1930 (or latest date).

Country.	No. o Organia Worke	zed Cour	ntry.	mbers d. Gr	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentine	280,0 <b>855</b> ,7	757 Italy	of Mure of taker in their	tives ilityot tehat	101,880
Austria Belgium	767,1	10	O mode	d fan	370,000
Brazil	270,0	ooo Latvia			25,524
Canada Cevlon	322,4		dith i	oixen	18,486
Chile	114,0		occupatio	lain)	1,836,530
China	2,800,0		of the n	abne	101,526
Cuba Czechoslovakia	71,1		90.01	ar ear	140,632
Denmark	339,	70 Philippines	mod aug	Suom	67,000
Dutch East Indies Egypt	32,0	D . 1	musinin	tribi	979,000
Estonia	13,3		io Dink n	ala	30,141
Finland France	90,		IInion		13,489,000
Germany	1,281,3	J ~ .	· · ·	oroin	946,000
Great Britain	4,824,0		vire9.(01	pri-m	651,151
Greece Holland	82,	TT	it of ota	der ah	291,194
Hungary	140,	880 United States	sam lo s	aoutra	3,768,567
Iceland India	111,		I in	in	48,899

4. Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports:—

# Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1931.

#### (Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

					AUSTRA	LIA.			158	0.95			NEW ZE	ALAND.	10.3		10.28
Article.	Unit or Quan- tity.	IP.	Sydr	ney.	11.50	10.2	Melb	ourne.	.38	3.75	Welli	ngton.	17	12.00 18.81 7.78	Christo	hurch.	7.80 7.80
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov
MINK A		Grane -	6,50	3732	3,73	933		20	.30	2130	6.33	9	27	0 003 3 703	6.0		0.40
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.08	5.48	5.45	5.43	4.50	4.05	3.60	3.85	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.5
flour, ordinary	25 lb.	39.11	45.72	44.78	47.22	35.50	30.10	29.30	33.30	64.50	63.00	60.50	61.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.
lea	lb.	27.67	27.78	28.00	28.00	29.00	28.00	27.60	27.60	27.75	25.00	24.75	23.75	25.75	24.25	22.75	22.
Coffee	,,	23.67	23.50	23.61	23.50	25.90	25.90	26.30	26.20	29.25	30.25	26.25	26.25	23.75	22.75	24.25	24.
ugar	,,	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.
Rice	,,	3.53	3.53	3.56	3.53	3.50	3.43	3.48	3.53	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	2.25	2.
Datmeal	11	3.42	2.91	2.99	3.04	3.10	2.75	2.73	2.80	4.00	3.00	3.20	2.70	3.80	3.20 5.75	3.05	5.
Raisins	12.	8.50	8.17	8.11	8.39	9.30	8.75	8.25	8.55	4.75	4.75	4.75 10.75	5.50 9.50	5.75	12.00	6.00	5.
Potatoes	14 lb.	17.90	16.00	16.70	23.20	10.71	8.07	0.80	12.50	19.50	13.75	1.75	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	3.
Onions	lb.	2.00	1.70	r.60	1.60 6.75	6.55	0.73	6.10	6.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	5.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.
Milk	quart	7.50	7.15	7.00	18.50	20.35	18.65	18.70	18.11	15.00	14.00	15.00	14.25	14.25	14.75	12.25	12.
Butter	lb.	20.56	18.89	19.22	12.17	14.95	14.45	14.85	14.65	10.00	7.75	8.25	8,25	9.75	9.75	8.00	8.
Cheese		11.78	27.00	14.72	14.67	15.75	23.50	13.85	11.40	24.75	30.50	19.25	13.75	16.25	26.75	12.75	IO.
Eggs	dozen lb.	20.72 f 10.19	9.56	9.50	9.72	12.81	10.88	10.50	10.75	15.00	14.25	14.00	13.75	15.75	14.25	13.25	12.
Bacon	10.	14.78	13.89	13.89	13.94	18.45	15.70	15.45	15.55	- 3.			3				
Beef, sirloin		9.80	9.70	8.95	8.85	9.40	9,10	8.70	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.
wib	"	7.65	7.40	6.70	6.90	7.75	7.80	7.25	6.70	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.
steak, rump	"	14.80	14.80	13.05	12.95	15.50	15.10	13.70	12.90	10.00	11.50	11.00	10.75	11.50	11.50	11.25	II.
Jutton, leg		6.60	6.20	5.85	5.70	5.85	5.45	5.65	5.60	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	7.00	7.
ahong	"	6.15	6.00	5.60	5.60	4.10	3.95	4.20	4.05	6.00	5.75	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.00	6.00	6.
,, chops	"	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	TABBA	100 110	22 100	Margaret.				
		8.60	8.05	7.45	7.35	7.67	7.44	7.17	6.83								1
Pork chops	,,	11.90	11.10	10.85	10.65	10.35	9.85	10.25	10.30								1

# Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1931—continued.

	11	14.30	11.90				190		U	NION OF SO	UTH AFRICA	\$ 2.00		
		Unit	9.70	UNITED :	KINGDOM.									
Article.	dover tb.	or Quantity.	9, 56	9.50	9.72	12.83	1 28 1 A	Cape	town.	16 82 3	1:00   1313 1:00   1313	Johanne	esburg.	30 18
	IP.	30.59	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
mons	10	5.00	1:20	1.50	33,30	trut	10.23	,	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
ESTORE STATE	-17.19	11	d.	d.	d.	d.	d. 7.83	d. 7.83	7.83	7.83	7.74	7.70	7.61	7.62
Bread		2 lb.	3.50	3.50	3.38	3.50		82.71	82.29	82.07	78.18	77.81	77.10	76.35
lour, ordinary		25 lb.	42.86	40.18	38.39		83.40	32.50	31.70	31.10	30.69	30.31	28.21	28.I
lea		lb.	23.50	22.25	21.00	20.75	20.09	19.70	19.20	19.00	18.06	17.88	17.21	17.0
offee		1)		0.50	2.50	2.50	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.48	3.80	3.92	3.84	3.8
ugar		"	2.50	2.50			3.00	2.72	2.56	2.61	4.84	4.50	4.16	4.1
Rice		"	1	0.00.00	8.00	23-20	3.94	4.07	3.79	3.64	4.26	4.24	4.18	4.0
Datmeal	37.Jp	"	1 . 5	43.78	2.43	4.20	10.18	10.30	9.60	9.60	9.81	9.63	9.74	9.5
Raisins	1.10	- 116	71.00	** 00	75 50	16.50	23.22	23.72	25.67	27.49	20.16	20.13	25.06	28.1
Potatoes		14 lb.	14.00	17.00	15.50		2.19	2.29	2.50	2.56	2.00	2.09	2.62	2.2
nions		lb.	6 00	5.75		6.25	7.50	7.50	6.33	6.33	6.57	6.53	6.60	6.4
Tilk		quart	6.50	16.50	5.75 16.75	17.25	21.82	21.80	22.10	21.60	19.56	19.63	19.74	21.0
Butter		lb.	18.50		10.75	17.25	16.86	16.65	16.20	15.40	16.24	15.76	15.37	15.8
heese		35	11.25	10.25	21.00	30.00	22.00	29.25	18.38	15.25	21.75	36.38	15.33	14.0
Eggs		dozen	21.00	15.00	21.00	30.00	ſ13.86	13.50	12.00	11.83	12.56	12.00	10.89	10.8
Bacon	CIPAT	lb.	12.00	11.50	11.50	10.25	24.22	23.75	23.75	22.63	19.13	18.81	17.06	16.2
20-1-1-1-	OL CHE	D-1	Syc	Boy.			9.75	8.38	8.19	8.24	8.17	7.78	7.81	7.8
Beef, sirloin	0.1810	"	(a)16.00	(0) 75 75	(a)15.75	(a)15.25		6.25	6.05	6.05	5.00	4.89	4.96	4.9
,, rib		" 3		(a)15.75			7.55	0.23	0.05	0.05	3.00	4.09	4.90	4.3
		" [	(b)10.00	(b) 9.50	(b) 9.75	(b) 9.50	11.50	11.24	10.95	11.14	10.71	10.26	10.27	10.2
" steak, rump		" "	(0)-000	(0) 77 05	(a)17.25	(a)16.25		8.86	8.52	8.52	9.54	9.11	9.12	9.0
Mutton, leg		,, {	(a)17.25	(a)17.25		(b)10.00	9.35	0.00	0.32	0.52	9.34	3.44	9.14	9.0
Pork chops		,,	(b)10.75	(b)10.00	(b)10.25	(0)10.00	a Official	Publicatio	ns and Rep	ours.).				

<sup>(</sup>a) British.

<sup>(</sup>b) Chilled or frozen.

#### Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1931—continued.

					CAN	ADA.							
Article.	Unit or Quantity.	48 98	Ot	tawa.			Mon	treal.		Uni	ITED STATES	OF AMERIC	(A.(b)
AE WELL		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	d.	d.	d.								
read	2 lb.	(a)6.40	(a)6.20	(a)6.10	(a)6.00	(a)6.40	(a)6.20	(a)6.10	(a)6.00	8.00	7.70	7.40	7.30
lour, ordinary		48.75	46.25	47.50	45.00	46.25	47.50	46.25	45.00	50.00	46.25	42.50	41.25
ea	lb.	28.15	28.70	28.25	27.30	29.05	29.20	28.85	28.10	38.25	37.25	37.70	37.5
offee	1)	26.60	26.35	25.70	23.90	27.20	27.20	26.10	24.50	18.65	16.75	16.20	15.90
ugar	33	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.75	2.70	2.95	2.80	2.85	2.8
lice		5.10	5.05	5.25	5.00	4.70	4.85	4.75	4.60	4.45	4.15	4.05	3.75
atmeal	,,	2.65	2.65	2.60	2.35	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.45	4.20	4.00	3.95	3.95
taisins	0 - ",, 0	8.00	7.79	8.27	8.91	8.11	8.43	8.48	9.23	5.65	5.50	5.60	5.79
otatoes		11.57	9.99	9.61	7.93	10.50	10.36	7.47	7.47	18.90	19.60	15.40	11.90
C211a	amont	6.00	3.70	2.85	2.30	2.30	3.40	2.35	2.10	1.80	2.30	2.15	2.20
Post ton	1b	18.65	5.50	5.50	5.50	18.85	5.25	5.25	5.25	6.50	6.15	6.05	6.00
hoose		15.10	12.45	13.40	11.95	13.50	13.50	13.65	13.60	18.15	15.60	17.20	18.70
ggs		20.85	13.05	18.00	30.45	21.15	15.55	17.95		13.60	13.70	13.25	13.40
		16.80	13.50	12.80	9.90	15.80	14.65	13.00	29.40	PA PATE OF	12.40	15.95	19.85
Bacon	. lb.	18.50	15.45	14.70	11.55	16.80	15.20	14.00	11.55	19.60	18.80	18.30	16.05
Beef, sirloin	. ,,							1					
,, rib		11.65	11.15	11.40	9.60	13.20	13.55	13.05	11.70	15.25	14.55	14.25	13.65
,, steak, rump .	The state of the s	14.60	14.60	14.85	12.40	15.60	15.40	14.55	13.00	17.95	17.25	17.30	16.13
Iutton, leg	. ,,	13.55	13.20	11.35	9.85	14.65	14.65	12.95	11.60				
Pork chops		10.40	10.85	10.60	7.75	10.75	11.15	10.35	7.95	13.80	15.05	16.65	12.50

<sup>(</sup>a) Dominion average.

<sup>(</sup>b) Average for all towns.

#### APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1930 and 1931.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1930.	1931.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1930.	1931.
GROUP I. METALS-	2.09	s. d.	s. d.	GROUP V. GROCER-		s. d.	s. d.
Iron—Pig—	0.0	0 5346	and a new	IES, ETC.—			
Mixed Nos.	ton	140 0	140 0	Currants	lb.	0 71	0 7 to 0 6 to
Angle	"	410 10	410 0	Raisins	3 " 12	0 7	0 6 1
Plate	37	320 0	325 0	Herrings	doz. I-ID.		3
Ноор	11	355 0	358 0	Salmon	tins	70 2	9 47
Galvanized	, ,,,	355	330 9	Sardines	doz. hlvs.	7 03	8 71
Corrugated	,,	488 4	546 0	Tea	lb.	I 2	I 31
Wire Fencing	33	297 3	345 0	Coffee	22	2 11/2	$2   1\frac{1}{2}$
Lead—Sheet	2.7	1,250 0	1,250 0	Cocoa	. 11	I 3	I 3
Pining	37	006 8	700 0	Macazoni	ton	777 10	777 10
Copper—Sheet	lb.	7 51	790 0	Taninea	owt	20 81	27 61
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	43 10	40 2	Rice	ton	525 0	504 2
Tinned Plates	box	29 81	40 IO	Salt-Fine		II2 I	133 11
Quicksilver	lb.	3 102	3 101	Rock	17	150 0	170 10
ROUP II, WOOL.				GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.— CUITANTS Raisins Herrings  Salmon Sardines Tea Coffee Cocoa Sugar Macaroni Tapioca Rice Salt—Fine Rock Mustard	doz. 1-lb.		
COTTON, ETC.—	0 8	2222	38080	Storoh	tins	45 08	45 0
Jute Goods—	1 4.22			Blue	10.	O III	0 10 1
Branhage	doz.	6 6½ 8 4¾ 3 9¾	6 57	Starch Blue Matches Candles Kerosene	gross	5 23	5 71
Cornsacks	11	8 47	8 101	Candles	lb.	0 8	0.8
Woolpacks	each	3 92	6 5½ 8 10½ 4 0§	Kerosene	gallon	I 6	I 6
Leather—	9.8	000000	SSHNO	0000		1 4 3	
Chrome Box Hide	24	1	3			1 5 9	
Sole Leather—	ft.	1 018	0 103	1000年度70日月日	1 14 6		
Factory				GROUP VI. MEAT-			
Sides	lb.	I 3 %	I 21	Beef	100 lb.	47 33	37 04
Rough Tanned	000	00000	00000	Mutton	lb.	0 31	0 24
—Split	19	0 98	0 9 78	Lamb	77	0 58	0 4 13
Cotton—Raw Wool	- "	0 74	0 61	Veal	"	0 51	0 44
Wool Tallow	ton	0 98	0 92	GROUP VI. MEAT— Beef Mutton Lamb Veal Pork	27	0 71	0 5 1
1011011	1001	300 /	411 11				
ROUP III. AGRI-							
CULT'L PRODUCE-	1		or on a ne	Para San San San San San San San San San Sa			
Wheat	bushel	3 104	2 5 18	GROUP VII.	-		
FIOUR	ton	213 7	146 9	BUILDING	13-4-31		
Pollard	);	132 9	82 10	MATERIAL—	187 30	1 8	
Oats	bushel	2 113	2 02	6 x 14	Tooft lin	25 01	27 22
Oatmeal	ton	494 2	385 10	6 x 2	1.	20 I	22 T
Barley—English	bushel	3 5 18	2 7%	6 x 4	31	18 0	19 103
Maire	,,,	2 9 18	I 97	6 X ½	11	12 97	13 91
Hav	100	5 78	3 74	Weatherboards	33	14 01	15 Of
Straw	COII	104 11	140 0	GROUP VII.  BUILDING  MATERIAL— Timber, Flooring 6 x 1½ 6 x ½ 6 x ½ Weatherboards Oregon  Shelving Cement White Lead	1,000 It.	1000 6	280 **
Peas	bushel	5 61	4 101	Shelving	sup.	252 0	577 2
Potatoes	ton	109 11	87 4	Cement	cask	21 2	22 3
Malt .	bushel	6 101	5 81	White Lead	ton	1,215 3	1,150 0
Chaff Onions	ton	94 0	68 7		1 3 3 1 3 3		
Omons	35	5 6½ 109 11 6 10½ 94 0 70 6	70 0				
		8 . 8	. 3.			1 9	
ROUP IV. DAIRY		= 8- 55	= = = = = =	GROUP VIII.	188	1 3	
Drammer		1					1
Ham	lb.	I 58	I 1 18	Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 51	g I 81
Cheese	29	I 1 13	0 101	Carbonate of	1		1
Butter	",,	I 28	I 07	Soltnotre	ton	289 7	408 4
Lard	31	0 104	0 811	Sulphur	33	835 5	950 0
Eggs	doz.	I 27	I 0 18	Caustic Soda	33	550 0	550 0
Honey	lb.	0 45	0 43	CHEMICALS— Cream of Tartar Carbonate of Soda Saltpetre Sulphur Caustic Soda Potassium Cyanide Alum	37	330 0	330 0
Beeswax	77	I 51	I 21	Cyanide	lb.	I 71	I 71
0 1 2 25							

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1931
in Form	N. I	6.10	3193	3 - 70	3-15		3.32	1-70	3.05	3.00	3:40	3:40	3.35	340
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.03	5.08	5.05	5.53	5.43	5.48	5.43	5.45	5.45	5.38	5.43	5.43	5.35
Flour	25 lb.	39.33	39.11	39.00	41.94	45.72	46.72	45.44	44.78	44.56	44.78	47.22	48.06	43.89
Tea	lb.	26.06	27.67	27.67	27.67	27.78	27.78	27.61	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.69
Coffee	,,	23.67	23.67	23.67	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.61	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.55
Sugar	"	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56
Rice	"	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.56	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53
Sago	"	3.25	3.19	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.30	
Jam	"		6,41	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.29	6.37	6.48	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.59	6.44 3.11
Oatmeal	"	8.50	3.42	3.43	3.08	2.91	2.90	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.04	3.04	3.04	8.31
Raisins	"		8.50	8.61	8.33	8.17	8.17	8.22	8.11	8.11	8.39	8.39	8.22	8.31
Currants	,,	8.44	8.50 9.28	8.50		8.11	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.33	8.44	9.50	9.44
701	doz. sq.	14.00	9.20	9.39	9.50	9.39	9.39	9.39	9.56	9.56	9.50	9.50		14.17
	lb.	10.67	10.67	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.22	14.33	14.33	14.33	10.71
G .	10.	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	10.67	10.67	10.67	10.67	10.72	5.30	5.27	5.27	5.30
D-4-4	14 lb.	24.80	17.90		16.60	5.30	5.30	5.29	5.30	5.30	20.80		20.20	18.69
0-1	lb.	2.20	2.00	17.20		16.00	16.40	16.10	16.70	18.40		23.20	1.80	1.75
T7	gal.	21.27			1.70	1.70	1.64	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60			21.35
Dairy Produce—	gai.	22.2/	21.30	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.36	21.33
3.4211 <sub>-</sub>	quart	7.60	7.50	7 25	7 20	7.15	7 10	7 00	7.00	6.95	6.85	6.75	6.75	7.11
73-14	lb.	18.56	20.56	7.35 20.61	7.30		7.20	7.00		18.22	18.78	18.50	17.06	19.03
CIL	IU.	11.89	11.78	12.00	19.33	18.99	19.33	19.28	19.22	12.00	12.17	12.17	11.89	11.87
Eggs	doz.	19.00	20.72	18.06	25.11	11.33	11.56	11.72				14.67	16.78	19.30
Bacon, Middle	lb.	14.83	14.78	14.84	14.67	27.00	27.11	19.56	14.72	14.44	14.44	13.94	14.06	14.23
" Shoulder		10.31	10.19	10.10	9.75	9.56	9.61	14.06	13.89	9.50	9.61	9.72	10.50	9.85
Ham	"	18.33	18.33	18.44	18.11		17.67	9.72 17.50	9.50	16.94	16.94	17.25	17.11	17.58
Meat—	"	1	10.33	10.44	10.11	17.39	17.07	17.50	10.94	10.94	10.94	17.23	1/.11	17.30
Beef, Sirloin	gos,, ad	10.15	9.80	9.80	9.90	9.70	9.70	9.20	8.95	8.95	8.85	8.85	8.85	9.39
" Ribs	"	7.80	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.40	7.30	6.90	6.70	6.85	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.21
" Flank	,,	7.89	7.85	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.50	7.40	7.20	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.48
" Shin	"	6.00	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.66
Steak, Rump	"	15.30	14.80	14.70	14.90	14.80	14.15	13.25	13.05	12.95	12.95	12.95	12.85	13.89
" Shoulder	,,	7.95	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.55	7.55	7.35	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	6.95	7.40
" Stewing	,,,	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.30	6.35	6.15	6.05	6.05	6.55
Beef, Corned Round	,,	8.75	8.45	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.15	7.45	7.10	7.15	7.05	7.10	7.10	7.80
" Brisket, with		1 11 11 11		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	83-00	32 00 1		50130	30730	30:50	50 30	20,20	50.30	
bone	,,	4.75	4.65	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.35	4.05	3.95	3.70	3.65	3.60	3.60	4.16
,, ,, without			99-91	33-90		20 10	30.701	50 90	13000	50 90		33,300	34.25	
bone	"	6.80	6.60	6.55	6.55	6.30	6.20	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.97
Mutton, Leg	"	6.95	6.60	6.55	6.55	6.20	6.15	5.95	5.85	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.70	6.13
,, Shoulder	,,,	5.15	5.05	4.95	5.00	4.75	4.70	4.50	4.55	4.45	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.69
" Loin	,,,	8.39	8.11	8.06	8.06	7.72	7.72	7.40	7.15	7.20	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.58
Neck	"	3.90	3.65	3.45	3.60	3.45	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.10	3.20	3.25	3.20	3.41
Chops, Loin	**	8.90	8,60	8.20	8.20	8.05	7.95	7.75	7.45	7.45	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.89
,, Leg	**	8.40	7.90	7.55	7.65	7.55	7.30	7.20	7.00	7.00	6.95	7.00	7.00	7.38
Pork, Leg	11	6.40	6.15	5.75	6.00	6.00	5.80	5.70	5.60	5.55	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.81
Tale	23	12.10	11.50	11.50	11.50	10.75	10.80	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.65	10.75	10.95	11.05
Loin	- "	12.45	12.05	11.85	11.90	11.00	11.10	10.75	10.90	10.80	10.80	10.70	10.70	11.25
" Belly	"	9.68	9.63	9.43	9.68	8.93	8.98	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.45	8.60	8.65	8.94
., Chops	11	12.56	11.90	11.80	11.85	11.10	10.90	11.05	10.85	10,70	10.70	10.65	10.60	11.22

PPENDIX

APPENDIX.

# Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Melbourne during each Month of the Year, 1931.

Groceries, &c.    d.   d.   d.   d.   d.   d.   d.	31.62 28.11 26.06
Groceries, &c.  Bread 2lb. 4.50 4.50 4.30 4.10 4.05 3.85 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.60 3.85 4.00  Tea 1b. 28.90 29.00 29.20 28.90 29.20 28.90 27.70 27.60 27.60 27.60 27.60 27.60 27.60 27.60 28.00 29.20 28.00 27.70 27.0	3.96 31.62 28.11 26.06
Bread          2lb.         4.50         4.50         4.30         4.10         4.05         3.85         3.60 <th< td=""><td>31.62 28.11 26.06</td></th<>	31.62 28.11 26.06
Tea	31.62 28.11 26.06
Tea 10. 28.90 29.00 29.20 28.90 27.70 27.60	28.11 26.06
Sugar , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	26.06
Rice , 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.43 3.43 3.38 3.48 3.55 3.53 3.53 3.53 3.53 3.53 3.53 3.5	
Sago	4.70
Jam , 6.83 6.83 6.54 6.45 6.40 6.35 6.17 6.27 6.37 6.6	
Oatmeal 3.15 3.10 3.00 3.75 0.45 0.40 0.35 0.17 0.17 6.27 6.37 6.6	
Raisins 9.30 9.30 9.70 9.25 8.75 2.73 2.00 2.73	2.82
Currants 8.50 8.50 8.45 8.45 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20	
Starch 10.20 10.20 10.25 10.20 0.80 0.80 0.80	8.22
Blue doz. 8q.   12.55   12.55   12.35   12.40   12.20   12.05	9.97
Candles   1b.   11.50   10.90   10.75   10.65   10.75   10.85   10.85   11.50   11.50   12.05	12.20
DOAD 2. 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.39 5.39 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.20 5.20 5.20	10.99
Ording 1410. 13.21 10.71 10.29 10.21 8.07 6.93 7.07 8.79 11.29 11.57 12.50 12.86	10.38
Werespend ID. 1.43 1.04 0.89 0.89 0.73 0.72 0.80 0.80 0.82 0.75 1.00 1.60	0.95
Rerosene gal. 22.21 22.21 22.21 22.21 21.71 21.71 21.71 21.71 21.71 21.71 21.71 21.44 21.44	21.80
Milk quart 6 so se as a seas	10.20.03
Butter 1b 78 45 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.25 0.10 6.10 6.00 6.00 6.00	6.31
Cheese 25 18.05 18.17 16.96 18.75 18.70 18.25 18.65 18.11 16.96	18.79
Eggs doz 15.25 15.75 26.50 14.05 14.05 14.05 14.05 14.05 14.05 14.05	14.75
Bacon, Middle lb. 18.45 18.45 17.55 16.30 17.70 13.05 12.40 12.70	16.48
" Shoulder 1 72 04 72 87 72 28 77 27 13.43 13.43 13.43 13.43 13.43	16.24
Ham 18.75 10.00 18.33 16.75 76.75 10.00 10.75 10.75	11.24
Meat— 15.09 15.09 10.00 15.0	16.60
Beef, Sirloin , 9.85 9.40 9.15 9.10 8.90 8.75 8.70 8.40 8.05 8.00 7.85	8.78
" Kills " 8.15 7.75 7.60 7.35 7.80 7.50 7.20 7.20 6.60 6.70	
" Titalia · ' " 7.50 7.28 7.22 7.17 7.17 7.17 7.06 6.89 6.89 6.67 6.67 6.67	7.30
Stool Burns " 6.10 6.00 5.65 5.50 5.60 5.65 5.50 5.45 5.35 5.35 5.35 5.30	5.51
Shoulder . , 10.00   15.50   15.00   14.80   15.10   14.30   14.10   13.70   13.20   13.00   12.00   12.70	14.19
Standard . " 8.70 8.40 8.20 8.30 8.10 7.85 7.70 7.55 7.40 7.50 7.10	7.92
Reaf Carped Pound " 7.45 0.90 0.05 0.75 0.55 0.45 0.45 6.35 6.20 6.20 6.00	6.61
Beet, Corned Round , 9.25 9.00 8.50 8.70 8.55 8.30 8.05 8.05 7.85 8.10 7.90	8.36
hone   1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	23.55
", without " 5.30 5.10 4.80 4.80 4.80 4.60 4.60 4.60 4.55 4.35 4.15	4.71
Monte To bone , 7.25 7.15 6.65 6.60 6.55 6.20 6.40 6.25 6.15 6.20 5.05	49.80
Mutton, Leg 6.40 5.85 5.90	6.49
", Shoulder   3.75 3.40 3.10 3.15 3.75 3.50 5.60 5.45	5.67
" Loin " 6.10 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 3.40 3.40 3.40 3.40	3.40
", Neck   " 3.40 3.00 2.85 2.00 2.85 3.85 3.86 3.65 3.43 3.40 3.40	5.60
Chiops, Loin . , , 7.50 7.00 6.95 6.85 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.85 6.70 6.85	2.97
" Negh . " 7.89 7.67 7.33 7.28 7.44 7.33 7.11 7.17 7.06 7.00 6.83 6.67	6.84
Pork, Leg " 4.45 4.10 3.70 3.85 3.95 4.00 4.40 4.20 4.15 4.00 4.05 3.86	4.05
" 10.55 9.60 9.45 9.25 9.20 9.10 9.45 9.80 9.50 9.70 9.50	9.54
" Belly " 10.45 9.30 9.40 9.30 9.40 9.70 9.70 9.50 9.80 9.61	9.67
", Chops ", 11.15 10.35 10.15 10.15 9.86 9.86 9.05 9.30 9.20 9.10 9.35 9.06	9.36
10.15 9.05 9.85 10.10 10.25 10.10 9.90 10.30 10.17	10.19

Article.		Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1931
Edition 1		10	0.40	-3-12	7772	5,45	3-35	3 4 3 5	5103 3	8-95	4182	4.45	6.45	0.08	
Groceries, &c			d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread		2lb.	4.75	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.13	4.91	5.17
Flour Tea		25 lb.	38.59	46.36	47.36	47.45	47.45	47.45	47.36	47.45	47.36	47.36	47.36	46.50	46.50
Coffee		lb.	24.64	24.80	25.48	26.00	26.27	25.50	25.14	25.14	25.05	25.32	25.00	25.00	25.28
Sugar	ini	9.7	28.67	28.67	28.58	28.58	28.67	28.21	28.30	28.21	28.39	28.39	28.30	28.30	28.44
Rice	1:	23	4.46 3.4I	4.46 3.41	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46
Sago		11	2.88	2.88	3.4I 2.92	3.41	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.44
Jam		12	5.73	5.75	5.48	5.52	2.92 5.52	2.90	2.88	2.92	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Oatmeal		11	2.86	2.81	2.72	2.70	2.70	2.70	5.45	2.70	5.32	5.25	5.25	5.39	5.48
Raisins		19	9.50 8.73.	9.36	9.36	9.36	9.41	9.36	9.32	9.36	9.36	2.74	2.70	2.70	2.73
Currants		12		8.77	8.82	8.82	8.82	8.77	8.77	8.73	8.86	9.4I 8.86	9.55 8.91	9.50	9.4I 8.83
Starch		, 22	9.05	9.05	8.95	8.95	8.91	8.91	8.86	9.14	9.14	9.14	0.14	9.09	9.03
Blue		doz. sq.	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.41	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.41
Soap		lb.	10.50	10.50	10.36	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.45
Potatoes	**	14 lb.	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.05	4.11	4.18	4.18	4.00	3.91	4.07
Onions		lb.	20.36	17.55	14.32 1.05	14.91	12.59	11.50	12.18	12.55	17.18	16.82	21.91	22.32	16.18
Kerosene		gal.	16.50	16.73	17.59	1.12	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	0.95	1.04	1.29	1.33	1.15
Dairy Produce-		8	10.05	10.73	17.39	10.09	10.09	18.09	18.00	18.00	18.09	17.91	17.91	18.05	17.76
Milk		quart.	6.60	6.60	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.33	6.33	6.28	6 20	6 00	18.31
Butter		lb.	19.82	20.55	20.91	20.36	20.27	20.14	19.86	19.86	19.55	19.86	6.28	6.08	6.39
Cheese		, 22	9.95	10.18	11.27	11.23	11.14	11.09	11.59	11.45	11.55	11.45	19.59	11.45	19.94
Eggs		doz.	14.32	17.77	18.32	21.91	22.77	24.00	14.41	10.82	9.27	9.73	10.14	11.45	15.44
Bacon, Middle ,, Shoulder	11	lb.	13.14	13.14	13.05	13.09	12.55	12.45	12.05	12.05	11.91	11.50	11.73	11.68	12.36
Ham Shoulder	* *	12	8.77	8.73	8.82	8.55	8.14	8.09	7.95	7.86	7.77	8.05	8.05	8.95	8.31
Meat-		13	15.17	15.25	15.05	15.22	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.35	15.10	15.17
Beef, Sirloin		dox, aq.	8.30	8.25	8.15	8.05	7.85	11.02			11.65		11 93	13:53	11.05
,, Ribs.,		22	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.55	5.45	7.70	7.28	7.28	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.23	7.65
., Flank		22	4.11	4.11	4.06	4.06	4.00	5.25 3.78	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65	4.70	4.70	5.11
,, Shin		22	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.40	3.22	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.55
Steak, Rump		23	II.IO	11.20	11.10	11.00	10.95	10.65	9.65	9.65	3.35	3·45 9.50	3.45	3.35	3.53
" Shoulder		32	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.55	5.55	5.40	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.75	4:75	4.90	5.23
,, Stewing Beef, Corned Roun		22	4.60	4.60	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.90	4.20
	vith	22	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.30	6.30	6.15	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.66
	one	1	3.67	3.67	6.	37.00	25.00	24.37	51 13	51-03	34.13		43-45	53.42	
", ", with		2.7	3.07	3.07	3.61	3.50	3.50	3.44	3.06	3.06	2.88	2.81	2.81	3.00	3.25
b	one	1,	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.60	5.45		4.80	0.			30,00	31.95	50.00
Mutton, Leg		,,,	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90	5.80	5·35 5.85	5.60	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.05	5.19
,, Shoulder		,,	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	5.55	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.70	5.72
,, Loin		,,	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.40	4.90	4.85	3.00	2.95 4.80	3.05	3.40	3.34
,, Neck		,,	1.94	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.80	4.90 1.75	5.10	5.17 1.84
Chops, Loin		22	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.70	5.70	5.45	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.60	
,, Leg ., Neck		,,	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.05	5.95	5.85	5.60	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.85	5.65
Pork, Leg		"	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.20	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.85	3.80	3.95	
,, Loin		,,	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.35	8.95	8.45	8.45	8.60	8.45	8.55	8.65	4.07 8.95
,, Belly		,,	7.35	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.45	8.95	8.45	8.45	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.70	9.01
,, Chops	::	"	9.55	7.35	7.35	7.35 9.65	7.35	6.85	6.60	6.55	6.85	6.65	6.75	6.80	6.98
		,,	3.33	3.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	8.90	8.55	8.45	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.85	9.07

# Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Adelaide during each Month of the Year, 1931.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1931
Long		3.33		3.70		-	3	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	4.02
Bread	2 lb.	4.50	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.00	3.95	27.50	26.60	26.25	27.25	30.90	31.95	29.26
Flour	25 lb.	34.20	32.15	29.70	29.00	24.75	24.75	24.75	25.05	25.05	24.95	25.05	25.05	25.05
Tea	lb.	25.45	25.45	25.45	24.85	25.00	24.37	24.17	24.07	24.17	23.45	23.45	23.45	24.49
Coffee	"	25.70	25.50		4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Sugar	"	4.43	4.43	4·43 3·55	3.55	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.48
Rice	27	3.55	3.55	3.00	2.95	2.90	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.87
Sago	"	5.95	6.00	6.23	6.13	6.13	6.07	5.84	5.92	5.92	5.96	5.96	5.99	6.01
Jam	"	2.94	2.94	2.79	2.75	2.67	2.53	2.53	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.36	2.57
Oatmeal Raisins	"	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.60	6.55	6.50	6.45	6.71
Λ	"	7.00	7.05	7.05	7.10	6 90	6.90	6.90	6.95	7.00	6.90	7.05	7.35	7.01
04. 1	"	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.00	8.30
Blue	doz. sq.	11.80	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
Candles	lb.	10.95	10.85	10.85	10,85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.86
Soap		4.41	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.17	4.19	4.31	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.3I
Potatoes	14 lb.	12.29	10.71	10.43	10.57	9.43	8.43	8.00	10.00	12.50	13.57	15.29	21.86	11.93
Onions	ib.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.96	1.14	1.14	1.06	1.05	1.01
Kerosene	gal.	20.16	20.16	20.56	20.56	19.93	19.93	20.03	19.73	19.73	19.73	19.73	19.73	20.00
Dairy Produce—		0.08	10.18	-0-3-	70.30	50 51		12 00.	10 20	12 23	10.80	200	6	6.0
Milk	quart.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.80	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.48
Butter	lb.	19.85	20.95	21.10	20.15	18.95	18.30	17.65	17.00	16.28	17.17	16.65	15.70	18.31
Cheese	,,	9.95	10.60	10.95	10.95	10.55	10.55	10.85	10.65	10.65	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.65
Eggs	doz.	10.70	12.50	12.60	17.15	18.85	18.05	13.85	9.35	7.20	7.25	7.35	10.60	
Bacon, Middle	lb.	12.55	12.40	12.15	11.90	11.85	11.50	11.20	8.00	10.20	10.50	10.45	8.28	8.71
" Shoulder	,,,	10.00	9.94	9.56	9.50	9.19	8.19	8.22		7.72	7.94 13.56	7.94	14.22	14.87
Ham	,,,	15.67	16.19	16.19	15.88	15.13	15.13	15.00	14.00	13.44	13.50	13.94	14.22	14.07
Meat—	1	1 1 1 1 2	0.00	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.55	7.85	7.65	7.40	7.20	7.00	6.95	8.09
Beef, Sirloin	,,,	9.20	8.80	6.80	6.60	6.55	6.40	5.80	5.50	5.35	5.10	5.05	5.15	6.04
" Ribs	,,,	7.30.	6.80 8.50	8.50	8.40	8.70	8.50	7.70	7.50	7.30	7.20	7.00	6.85	7.91
" Flank	,,	8.70	5.90	6.20	6.30	6.30	6.10	5.70	5.65	5.60	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.81
,, Shin	"	13.80	13.90	13.70	13.60	13.60	13.30	12.50	12.20	12.00	11.50	11.30	11.20	12.72
Steak, Rump	"	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.80	8.60	8.20	7.90	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.30	8.27
" Shoulder	,,	8.50	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.30	8.00	7.40	7.20	6.90	6.90	7.00	6.70	7.62
,, Stewing Beef, Corned Round	"	9.60	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	9.00	8.25	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.75
75 1 7 1 111	,,	9.00	3.5	4 446	1	1	1010		1		20130	50136	30-36	
,, Brisket, with	1	5.75	5.75	5.38	5.50	5.38	5.38	4.88	4.75	4.38	4.38	4.75	4.75	5.09
	,,	3.75		210181	25.00	36.20	32.40		13.45	41.30	47.30	434.30	3 40.50	
,, ,, without bone	32 Ip	7.45	7.35	7.35	7.05	6.90	6.55	6.20	6.00	5.80	5.60	5.85	5.90	6.50
25 11 7	"	7.60	7.40	7.35	7.45	7.45	7.30	6.80	6.60	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.20	6.90
CL1J	,,	6.20	6.15	6.25	6.30	6.15	6.05	5.90	5.55	5.35	5.25	5.35	5.25	5.81
Toin	,,	7.10	7.15	7.15	6.90	7.15	6.85	6.55	6.45	6.30	6.10	6.05	6.05	6.65
,, Neck	,,	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.35	5.35	5.05	4.95	4.85	4.45	4.45	4.40	5.05
Chops, Loin	,,	8.80	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.30	7.80	7.70	7.50	7.40	7.30	7.10	7.98
" Leg	,,	9.40	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.10	8.50	8.30	8.10	7.80	7.90	7.70	8.64
., Neck	,,,	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.20	6.10	5.90	5.95	5.95	5.65	6.31
Pork, Leg	,,	9.80	9.65	9.55	9.65	9.45	9.55	9.10	9.10	9.00	8.85	8.95	8.70	9.28
" Loin	,,,	10.00	9.95	9.85	9.85	9 75	9.65	9.50	9.60	9.20	9.30	9.30	9.10 8.90	9.59
" Belly	,,,	10.00	9.85	9.75	9.75	9.45	9.35	9.50	9.50	10.00	9.10	9.70	9.50	9.47
,, Chops	>>>	11.00	10.65	10.55	10.45	10.33	10.33	20.03	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.70	9.50	10.10

2007		10 80	30.50	10.40	10 10	70.00	8.80	8.80-	0.30	0.10	0.50	0.00	- 0.00	1
Article.	Unit.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1931
TOTAL TOTAL	O III o.	January.	I cordary.	2202023		La de la constante de la const						4 - 35	4.40	1 car, 1931
<u> </u>		-			-	4 4 4 5	3-10	3.00	9.53		3 - 80	4.20	1-39	1 10
roceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.15	4.15	4.43
Flour	25 lb.	35.10	34.50	32.00	32.20	31.40	32.20	31.60	31.60	31.00	32.30	35.50	35.30	32.89
Tea	lb.	26.40	27.00	27.00	27.20	27.20	26.90	28.00	27.40	27.40	27.10	27.10	27.00	27.14
Coffee	,,	22.50	22.70	22.80	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.64
Sugar	,,	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.94	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.83
Rice	,,	3.88	3.98	3.93	3.88	3.88	3.83	3.80	3.85	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.08
Sago	,,	3.33	3.38	3.18	3.08	3.08	2.95	2.90	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.05	6.40
Jam	,,	6.98	6.73	6.60	6.62	6.45	6.25	6.18	6.00	6.33	6.13	6.19	3.19	3.23
Oatmeal	,,	3·49 8.25	3.44	3.29	3.34	3.24	3.19	8.15	3.14	3.09	3.09 8.10	3.II 8.I5	8.25	8.16
Raisins	,,	8.25		8.20	8.15	8.05	8.05	8.35	8.20	8.30	8.30	8.40	8.60	8.39
Currants Starch	"	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.40	8.85	8.40	8.70	8.35	8.60	8.55	8.60	8.60	8.76
DI	doz. sq.	16.15	16.15	9.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.10	16.30	16.30	16.40	16.40	16.21
Candles	lb.	11.55	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.35	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.43
Soap	1	5.48	5.27	4.95	4.95	4.95	5.26	5.17	4.35	4.40	4.29	4.23	4.17	4.79
Potatoes	14 lb.	12.70	13.30	14.30	14.40	14.30	13.40	13.05	13.40	16.70	17.50	20.30	17.10	15.04
Onions	lb.	1.75	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.65	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.64
Kerosene	gal.	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.25	22.25	22.11	22.II	22.II	22.25	22.25	21.95	22.22
Dairy Produce—			1 30 50	- 93 GE	48,40	18.50	18260	13.00	18.80	19 10		19 10	10.80	
Milk	quart	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.10	7.80	7.50	7.10	7.05	6.95	6.95	6.95	7.59
Butter	lb.	18.30	20.30	21.90	21.10	20.20	19.55	18.60	18.30	18.30	18.90	18.80	17.65	19.33
Cheese	,,,	11.25	11.50	11.55	11.75	11.55	11.45	11.30	11.55	11.85	11.65	11.90	11.90	11.60
Eggs	doz.	11.10	15.80	16.30	23.30	26.00	18.90	15.70	10.45	9.15	8.60	9.85	9.80	14.58
Bacon, Middle	lb.	17.33	17.50	17.40	16.70	15.60	15.70	15.30	15.30	14.90	8.85	14.80	9.05	9.08
" Shoulder	,,,	9.22	9.22	9.28	9.11	9.30	9.30	8.95	8.95	8.85		16.40	16.60	17.42
Ham	1300 110	18.89	19.00	19.10	18.40	17.50	17.10	16.80	16.50	16.30	16.40	10.40	10.00	4/.4~
Beef, Sirloin		9.20	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.00	8.30	7.40	7.60	7.60	7.40	7.20	7.20	8.10
" Ribs	,,,	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.40	6.90	6.90	6.20	6.30	6.30	6.10	5.80	5.80	6.73
,, Flank	"	8.40	8.50	8.50	8.50	7.60	7.70	6.50	7.20	7.50	7.11	7.20	7.20	7.66
,, Shin	,,	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.20	6.10	5.90	5.50	5.80	5.75	5.50	5.50	6.11
Steak, Rump	),	15.60	15.80	15.60	15.50	14.20	14.40	13.90	13.40	13.40	13.50	13.60	13.40	14.36
" Shoulder	,,	8.40	8.60	8.50	8.30	7.40	7.60	7.00	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.20	7.20	7.61
" Stewing	,,	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.40	6.70	6.90	6.30	6.20	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.30	6.85
Beef, Corned Round	, ,,	8.80	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.05	8.00	7.50	7.40	7.60	7.30	7.40	7.40	8.02
" Brisket with	100	32130	Harrison.	1 3 3 3 4			200	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 80	91 99		0	2 28	4.67
bone	,,	5.45	5.45	5.55	5.30	4.75	5.05	4.30	4.22	4.44	4.00	3.78	3.78	4.07
" " without	2 10.	6.65	6 00	6.80	6.80	6.20	6 00	5.85	5.65	5.80	5.60	5.50	5.40	6.13
Mutton, Leg bone	, ,,	6.15	6.90	6.15	6.05	6.85	6.35	6.05	5.75	5.75	5.55	5.40	6.10	6.03
C11.1	,,		4.85	4.75	4.70	5.10	6.35	1	3.85	3.95	3.80	3.35	3.95	4.28
	,,	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.00	6.20	4.55	4.35	5.60	5.60	5.25	4.80	5.60	5.72
Moole	"	3.85	3.95	4.00	4.00	4.45	4.20	3.75	4.00	3.90	3.75	3.40	4.00	3.94
Chops, Loin	,,	6.60	7.00	6.80	6.60	7.20	6.70	6.10	6,00	6.00	5.70	5.55	6.15	6.37
" Leg	,,,	7.10	7.30	7.00	7.10	7.50	7.10	6.50	6.40	6.10	5.75	5.55	6.25	6.64
Neck	,,	4.50	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.90	4.75	4.45	4.50	4.40	4.15	3.80	4.20	4.46
Pork, Leg	,,	10.55	10.45	10.25	9.95	10.00	9.80	9.70	9.35	9.30	9.05	8.90	9.40	9.73
,, Loin	,,,	10.40	10.00	10.30	10.20	10.10	9.70	9.40	9.15	9.20	8.90	8.95	9.20	9.63
,, Belly	,,,	8.60	8.35	8.45	8.25	8.45	8.05	7.55	7.55	7.30	7.05	6.85	7.40	7.82
,, Chops	-695	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.70	10.60	10.40	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.10	9.00	9.60	10.14
					820	And Lot of the Line	Action of the same	THE CASE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		1			-	

SECTION II.—continued.

#### Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Hobart during each Month of the Year, 1931.

7,908		1.20	1	1.00	4.00	9-30	4 75	4 - 45	4-20	0138	9.05	1 2 00 7	3.10	9187
Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1931.
Strongler -	-	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 2	4.75	0.00	-	4132	1 32	8-02	-				
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.90	4.00	3.95	4.06
Flour	25 lb.	35.60	34.40	35.10	32.80	33.50	33.00	32.80	32.50	31.80	33.45	39.60	39.00	34.46
Tea	lb.	27.20	27.90	27.90	27.70	28.00	28.50	27.90	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.90	27.60	27.89
Coffee	"	23.80	4.50	23.80	23.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	23.20	23.20	23.67
D!	"	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.76
Sago	"	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.54
Jam	,,,	6.75	6.68	6.62	6.58	6.52	6.42	6.45	6.38	6.18	6.22	6.29	6.38	6.46
Oatmeal	9,9	3.68	3.70	3.66	3.54	3.44	3.40	3.34	3.30	3.35	3.35	3.41	3.46	3.47
Raisins	,,	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.40	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.55
Currants	,,	9.25	9.25	9.05	8.95	8.95	8.85	8.95	8.85	9.05	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.01
Starch	,,,	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.19
Blue	doz. sq.	12.05	12.05	12.05	11.75	10.65	11.45	10.55	10.80	10.80	11.75	11.75	11.75	
Candles	lb.	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.50	5.50	5.70	5.60	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.66
Soap Potatoes	14 lb.	19.17	17.44	16.76	15.56	14.17	13.30	12.45	12.45	12.55	12.55	12.55	17.15	14.67
Onions	Ib.	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.44	1.44	1.35	1.60	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.80	1.90	1.62
Kerosene	gal.	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.44	25.44	25.60	25.45	25.70	25.70	25.60	25.43
Dairy Produce—		1 20	30,30	87.00	21.10	20,20	10.55	18.05	18,30	18:30	19 00	19.90	17.03	
Milk	quart.	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.80	6.70	6.30	6.10	5.50	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.30	6.15
Butter	lb.	17.05	20.00	21.05	18.90	18.50	18.60	18.90	18.80	18.10	18.80	18.10	16.80	18.64
Cheese	, ,,	12.80	12.90	13.00	12.90	12.70	12.90	12.90	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.93
Eggs	doz.	12.00	16.60	15.10	23.30	23.60	23.80	12.60	13.05	9.05	9.05	9.20	10.75	14.85
Bacon, Middle	lb.	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.22	7.90	7.90	8.20	7.80	7.90	7.90	13.90 8.20	8.19
Ham	22	16.25	16.25	16.25	15.00	15.00	15.75	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.00	15.25	15.20	15.50
Meat—	0019	10.23	10.25	10.23	13.00	10,15	-3.75	10.15	70.10	10.30	10.30	1 -33	13.20	13.30
Beef, Sirloin	,,	9.80	9.40	9.40	9.20	9.10	8.90	8.50	8.80	8.70	9.00	8.90	8.60	9.03
Riha	"	8.00	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.05	6.90	7.30	7.20	7.40	7.10	7.10	7.34
Flank	17	7.10	6.90	7.00	6.80	6.60	6.30	6.20	6.10	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.30	6.54
" Shin	"	5.11	4.44	4.44	4.56	4.78	4.22	4.11	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.14	4.44	4.44
Steak, Rump	,,	14.40	14.20	14.20	13.80	14.00	13.56	13.44	12.70	13.10	12.80	13.20	13.30	13.56
" Shoulder	,,	7.60	7.20	7.20 6.80	7.15 6.80	7.20	6.90	6.60	6.90	6.70	6.70	6.80	6.80	6.98
Beef, Corned Round	,,	7.50	7.30	9.00	8.80	8.60	8.40	8.50	8.30	8.10	6.50 8.20	8.50	6.50 8.60	6.65 8.63
,, Brisket, with	"	9.40	9.20	9.00	8.00	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.03
bone		5.00	4.75	4.80	4.75	4.85	4.61	4.50	4.45	4.50	4.50	4.68	4.60	4.67
m.14%	,,,	2.30	4	33,00	34.00	37.40	32,20	31.00	1	31.00	33 30	35.50	33.20	35 03
bone	,,	7.78	7.44	7.44	7.22	7.22	6.89	6.78	6.83	6.67	6.67	7.00	6.80	7.07
Mutton, Leg	,,	7.20	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.15	5.25	5.25	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.90	5.80	5.87
" Shoulder	,,	5.25	4.40	3.95	4.15	4.45	3.70	3.55	3.75	3.70	3.90	4.30	4.05	4.10
" Loin	,,	6.85	6.00	5.60	5.75	5.75	5.25	5.25	5.60	5.65	5.45	5.50	5.75	5.70
" Neck	22	5.35	4.60	4.45	4.35	4.50	3.85	4.05	4.05	4.25	4.25	4.35	4.40	4.37
Chops, Loin	"	9.40	8.80	8.20	8.40	8.35	7.70	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.70	7.70	7.70	8.05
" Leg " Neck	"	9.80	6.20	5.90	5.80	6.05	8.30 5.60	8.20 5.55	8.00	7.80	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.32
Donly Torr	"	10.80	10.50	10.50	10.10	10.00	8.80	8.80	5.30 9.40	9.10	5.50 9.50	5.70	5.40	5.75
,, Loin	"	11.40	10.80	10.90	10.40	10.30	9.00	8.90	9.30	9.10	10.00	10.38	9.90	9.75
,, Belly	3.3	11.20	10.50	10.30	9.90	9.60	8.80	8.60	8.60	8.70	9.20	9.80	9.20	9.53
" Chops	99	12.00	11.30	11.10	10.90	10.80	10.10	9.90	10.20	10.30	10.80	10.80	10.50	10.73

Section III.

# Weekly House Rents (a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns.

Town.			WEIGHT	ED AVERAGE ROO	WEEKLY I	RENTS FOR	4 AND 5
r Feeth. Robert.	bialeb A	.an.sda	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
			8. d.	8. d.	s. d.		
NEW SOUTH WALES-			0. 4.	o. u.	8. W.	8. d.	8. d.
Sydney			24 5	25 2	25 7	26 4	22 7
Newcastle			23 4	24 0	23 10	23 0	19 8
Broken Hill			15 3	15 5	15 5	16 0	15 5
Goulburn			25 0	26 0	27 3	26 0	21 0
Bathurst	1		19 I	19 6	19 4	2I 6	19 8
Weighted Average	1 28		24 1	24 9	25 (	25 9	22 1
10 PM AR 10 PM AR 189 M					-	20 0	
Victoria—			3 1 03	N 25 1	300	aspirisan	
Melbourne			23 0	23 11	24 I	22 3	19 1
Ballarat			13 11	14 10	15 6	15 4	13 8
Bendigo	77		17 4	17 5	18 0	16 6	14 5
Geelong			21 11	21 7	20 8	19 5	17 11
Charles Advantage of 182	7 77 7		17 5	18 3	18 8	19 0	18 1
Walghted Average	2 00	.0	22 4	23 2	23 4	21 7	18 8
QUEENSLAND-							
Brisbane			18 4	18 6	18 6	17 I	14 11
Toowoomba			16 4	16 0	15 10	16 0	13 10
Rockhampton			15 4	14 4	13.11	15 I	13 9
Charters Towers		11.5 5	12 5	I4 II	16 5	15 10	13 10
Warwick	a		16 5	14 11	14 11	14 8	14 3
Weighted Average	8 30		17 8	17 8	17 9	16 8	14 8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA-				50	60	1097,63	
Adelaide	c nd \nd		20 9	22 6	21 8	20 2	16 7
Kadina, etc.			II 2	10 7	9 9	8 9	8 10
Port Pirie	2		15 5	15 5	15 4	15 9	14 10
Mount Gambier		401	II 3	12 I	12 4	I2 II	12 11
Peterborough	0 28	.8. 5	17 7	16 11	17 11	17 10	15 9
Welghted Average	8 01.000		20 0	21 6	20 9	19 5	16 2
WESTERN AUSTRALIA-			e oi	1127 8 38	03 1 /05		
Perth			20 3	20 8	2I 0	21 7	19 4
Kalgoorlie			II II	II II	II II	14 10	14 5
Northam Bunbury	20/33		19 8	20 2	20 2	19 10	18 9
Geraldton			15 8	14 9	14 10	17 3	17 0
	ORKS, ETC	W LASE	h banash	HIEKGH	TUORO	23 5	
Weighted Average			19 3	19 8	19 11	20 7	18 10
TASMANIA— Hobart			21 3	20 8	20 6	20 7	19 10
Launceston		N. A	2I 3 I7 4	18 7	18 3	20 I 17 9	19 10 17 I
Burnie			16 II	17 2	17 2	16 0	15 8
Devonport			16 4	15 8	16 2	17 0	16 0
Queenstown			9 4	10 1	11 5	14 6	13 2
Welghted Average	od 8\00		19 4	19 4	19 3	18 10	18 6
Weighted Average, Australia			22 0	22 8	22 10	22 4	19 4
roiginted Average, Australia			22 0	22 0	22 10	22 4	19 4

<sup>(</sup>a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

#### Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1931.

City of each state for a full week's work, at sist december, 1931.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an \*. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, vide footnotes below. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determination, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1931. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 78s. 9d. to 92s. 3d.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 89s. and 93s., indicating that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I .- WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Coopering-	\$ .0	d. 8. L.	.8			0. 0.
Coopers	92 8	6120 0	\$106 6	79 8	6102 6	olio o
Furniture—	of the selection	0 1 200 200 49	2 2 2 x 122 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	de eda	in Italian waste
Cabinetmakers	608 0	88 8	11 00	85 I	688 10	80 7
Carpet Planners	608 0	88 8	25	85 I	75 5	89 7
Chairmakers	608 0	0 0 88 8	01600 II	85 I	688 10	80 7
French Polishers	608 0	88 8	600 II	85 I	686 5	89 7
Upholsterers	608 0	86 10	699 II	83 3	688 10	87 0
Woodcarvers	608 0	88 8	600 II	85 1	688 10	80 7
Wood Machinists	698 0	75/2 to	600 II	71/7 to	\$86/5 &c	76/1 &
E 01 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 30	88/8	99 11	85/I	88/10	89/7
Mattress Making-Wire-	IS !	OF AL TE	PI	03/1	00/10	09//
Finishers	93 6	80 7	603 6	76 11		81 5
Makers	93 6	80 7	693 6	76 11	684 0	81 5
Picture Framing—	93	5 81	93	70 11	*84 0	01 5
Compo. Workers	1 °98 0	79 8	93 0	71 7	68I 7	n man which
General Hands	608 0	80 7	693 0	71 7	*81 7	A lewishing
Gilders	698 0	82 A	693 0		681 7	67 11
Mount Cutters	698 0	82 4	693 0	74 3	681 7	QUEBNSLANI
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—	100000	4 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4	or o o o we	0.0.000	n e o . o	Hoowpound Rockham
Box and Casemakers	81 0	74 8	682 11	69 4	72 11	75 7
Labourers	70 2	63 11	682 0	58 6	62 I	64 10
Box Printing	72 11	66 7	682 11	61 3	64 10	67 6
Boults Carver	89 I	82 10	888 6	77 5	81 0	83 8
Nailing	75 7	69 4	682 11	63 11	67 6	70 2
Planing	81/ to 86/	5 74/8 to 80/1	687 7	69/4 to 74/8		75/7 to 81/
Shaping	89 I	82 10	<sup>6</sup> 101 4	77 5	81 0	83 8
Ordermen	81 0	74 8	684 10	60 4		
Saw Doctors	97 2	90 11	607 8	85 6	72 II 80 I	75 7
Sawyers—	9/ 2	90 11	97 0	05 0	09 1	91 10
Band or Jig	81/ to 91/1	0 74/8 to 85/6	690 4	69/4 to 80/1	72/II to 83/8	75/7 to 86/
Circular	79/2 to 86/	5 72/II to 80/I	687 7	67/6 to 74/8	71/1 to 78/4	73/10 to 81
Stackers	75 7	60 4	697 8	63 11	67 6	70 2
Wood Turners	80 I	82 10	*97 8	77 5	81 0	
" OOU LULIULD	1 09 1	02 10	91 3	1 // 3	01 0	83 8

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
1 1 7 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements—		3999931		Copp at all A		Burrule
Assemblers	690 6	71 1		65 3	679 2	Dayonnor
Bulldozermen	696 6	76 6		70 8	684 0	restament Co
Drillers	690 6	70 2		64 4	679 2	
Fitters	696 6	76/6 to 80/7	1	70/8 to 74/8	688 IO	A hatelylal
Labourers-unskilled	678 6	67 I		61 3	87I 4	AR MARKET
Machinists-Iron	690 6	73 10	· · ·	67 11	687 2	A Hatdala
Painters—Brush	683 0	69 9		63 II	TARREST AND STREET	No Mariagia
Scroll	690 0	80 7		74 8		
Patternmakers	elii 6	87 9	aworla eta z	81 11	606 0	
Sheet Iron Workers	694 6	80 7		74 8	187.464	
Strikers	678 6	71 1	3	65 3	672 0	-0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4b) 40 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours.—Daylight, 48 hours, artificial light, 45 hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (33a) 63 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

#### SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Boiler Making—	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Journeymen Railwaymen	92 3 117 6	85 6 85 6	97 8 97 8	° 79 8 ° 79 8	6 88 10 6 91 2	* 86 5 * 85 II
Brassworking— Coremakers	*78/9 to	*72/ &	97 8	*66/2 &	4 88 IO	672/11 &
Dressers	92/3 77/10 to	85/6 71/1 &	* 78 4	79/8 65/3 &	* 76 3	86/5
Finishers	79/8 84/2 to	72/II *78/4 &	97 8	67/I 672/5 &	6 88 IO	73/10
Furnacemen	92/3 81 5	85/6	678/4 to	79/8	* 84 0	86/5
Moulders	*78/9 to 92/3	*72/ & 85/6	87/8 94/ to 97/8	*66/2 & 79/8	* 88 IO	*72/11 & 86/5
Cyclas— Assemblers	92 0	85/6 & 90/	*89/4 &	*80/ to 90/	*76/3 &	
Frame Builders Repairers Turners (Motor)	93 4 93 4 92 3	90/ & 92/3 90 0 \$ 85 6	97/8 97 8 97 8 101 4	*80/ to 90/ *80/ to 90/ * 79 8	81/7  * 88 10	76 o 76 o 86 5
Elactrical Installation— Cable Jointers	*118 6	85/6 & 87/4	* 98 I	79/8 & 81/5		86/5 &
Fitters	*II8 6	87 4 81 11	6100 IO 6 98 I	81 5 76 I	* 88 IO * 88 IO	88/2
Mechanics		72/11 & 81/11	6 79 9	67/I & 76/I		82 IO 73/IO & 82/IO
Wiremen Other Adults	*II2 6	81 11 63 11	98 I 77 0	76 I 58 I	6 83 2 6 71 4	82 4 64 IO
Electrical Supply— Armature Winders Cable Jointers	*118 6	87 4 85/6 &	6100 10 6 98 1	81 5 79/8 &	* 88 IO	88 2 86/5 &
Instrument Makers	118 6	87/4 87 4	0100 IO	81/5 81 5	* 88 IO	88/2 88 2
Linesmen	*112 6 *112 6	81 11 77/5 & 80/7 72/11 &	98 I 98 I 79 9	76 I 71/7 & 74/8 67/1 & 76/1	• 84 0	82 IO 78/4 & 81/5 73/IO &
Shift Electricians	*ii8 6	81/11 &	«IIO IO	75,11 10	(70)	82/10 82/10 &
Switchboard Atten-	E 5000	87/4	* 77 0	74 8		88/2
dants Other Adults	1.	63 11	77 0	58 I		81 5 64 10
Fitters Wiremen	*118 6 *112 6 *112 6	6 87 4 81 11 81 11	6100 10 6 98 1	* 81 5 76 1 76 1	6 88 10 6 88 10 6 84 0	6 88 2 82 10 82 10
Wiremen	0 50	0 50 3	1 001	122		stomaterit)
Platers	*85/I to 92/3	*78/4 & 85/6	* 88 0	672/5 & 79/8	* 88 IO	79/2 & 86/5
Polishers	98/6 to 103/	93 0	*82/6 to 88/	75 0		e dall holy
Engineering— Blacksmiths Borers and Slotters Brassfinishers	93 2 92 3 90/5 &	* 86 5 * 85 6 * 78/4 &	6101 4 6 97 8 6 97 8	6 80 7 6 79 8 672/5 &	6 88 10 6 88 10	6 87 4 86 5 679/2 &
Coppersmiths Drillers—Radial Fitters Millers	92/3 93 2 81 5 92 3 92 3	85/6 86 5 74 8 85 6 85 6	6101 4 6 85 8 6 97 8 6 97 8	79/8 80 7 68 10 79 8 79 8 87 9	6 88 10 6 88 10 6 88 10 6 86 0	86/5 87 4 75 7 866 5 86 5 94 6
Pattern Makers	*100 4 * 85 I	6 78 4	* 83 0	6 72 5	82 5	6 79 2
Rail and Plate, Edge Other Shapers Turners	92 3 92 3 92 3	85 6 85 6 85 6	6 97 8 6 97 8 6 97 8	6 79 8 6 79 8 6 79 8	6 88 10 6 88 10 6 88 10	86 5
Ironworking—Assistants— Boilermakers' Helpers ,, Labourers	76 I	69 4 69 4	6 78 4 6 78 4	663 5 663 5	* 76 3 * 71 4	6 70 2 6 70 2
Engineers' Labourers Furnacemen's Assists. Moulders' Labourers. Strikers	76 I 76 I 76 I 76/I & 77/IO	69 4 69 4 69 4 69/4 & 71/1	9 76 8 6 76 8 76 8 76 8	63 5 63 5 63 5 63/5 & 65/3	6 76 3 6 76 3 6 76 3 6 79 2	70 2 70 2 70 2 70/2 & 72/

#### SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
world Terre at the Time	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8, d.
Moulding—Iron— Coremakers—Machine	6 78 9	6 72 0	8 97 8	\$ 66 0	. 00	putyearnog
other	6 92 3	6 85 6	6 97 8	66 2	6 88 10 6 88 10	6 72 II 6 86 5
Dressers and Fettlers	8 77 10	6 71 I	6 78 4	6 65 3	6 76 3	72 0
Furnacemen	83/3 de	\$76/6 &	678/4 to	670/8 &	6 84 0	1 77/5 de
Moulders-Machine	84/2	6 77/5	87/8	6 67 11	6 88 IO.	78/4
Other	92 3	6 72 0 6 85 6	8 97 8	79 8	6 88 10	8 74 8 8 86 5
Sheet Metal Working— Canister Makers Japanners—	6 89 0	69/4 & 71/2	<b>6</b> 89 ⁴4	67/ to 75/	80 0	
Coating or Brush- work	97 6	68 5	6 91 82	71:00	- in d	Moulders
Ornamental	0 001	80 2	6 91 2	82 6	494.00 30 37 37	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
Solderers Solderers	89/ & 93/	69/4 & 71/2	691 28	0 690 0	80/ & 86/	ereldmeasA
Tinsmiths	6103 0	77/5 & 85/6	<sup>6</sup> 91 2	79/6 & 86/6	86/ & 92/10	9I 8
Vailmaking—	Amminatol of	85 50 0		85 ED *	723 5	Frame Buil Regaines
Case Wirers	88 6	76 0	1 85 06	63 0		Turners (M
Labourers	6 88 6 6107 6	76 0 87 0	29 11	63 0	486 .5	89
Manuelvagyenh	79/8 88	83 80 1	5576 600	63/ to 77/6	THE TO STA	ectrical ins Cable Jöint
Vire Working— Journeymen 388	<sup>6</sup> 102 6	88 6	877400	78:10	78 10	*90 0
Sheries Remains	GROUP :	III.—Food, I	DRINK, TOBA	25-5	84 0	Patrolmen 5 1 5
	88 88	0.75	33 80	72.17	14/ / 83	Wiremen Other Adu
ndustry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
w 35(9919 4nd Timber )	81/5		87/4			Capte 4 otta
Aerated Water and	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Cordials— Bottlers	72/11 to	65/8 to	6 74 0	70 6		
Bottlers	75/2	67/11	8 14 5	70 0	78 6	94 6
Drivers (Motor)	76/11 to	6469/9 to	83/ to 91/	8469/9 to	85 6	6469/9 to
" (One Horse)	84/2	76/11 6465 3	81 o	76/11	070-5 6	76/17
Packers	72 5 70 8	63 5	674 0	67 6	85 6 78 6	6465 3 92 6
Wirers	70 8	63 5	86.7	67 6	78 6	92 6
taking (Bread)—		27 28 1		66 8	, 0 L O E3	Other Tenio
Board Hands	6128 6	6106 4	692/ to 97/	97 0	688 IO	88 6
Carters (One Horse)	6108 6	39a85 0	6 83 0	74 0	78 0	64 6
Doughmen	*131/ &	6106 4	8 99 6	97 0	6 92 10	88 6
Ovenmen	133/6 6133 6	6106 4	6 07 0	07 0	6 00 70	Wiremen
Cinglobondo	6133 6	<sup>6</sup> 106 4	6 97 0 6 99 6	97 0	6 90 TO 6 92 TO	88 6 88 6
Singlenanus or 88.	20 5/27	60 88 0	30.2.1842	03 11/580	-87 61 -4	7 enster's
alalma (Planutia				THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	4.0	
laking (Biscuits and		82/5 to	0 80	03 0 804		
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males	e 88 6	Charles and the second	10 74 0	62 0	77 7	Pollshers
Cakes)— Adult Males	8 88 6 6103 6	76 6 85 6	10 81 6	63 0	77 7	68 0
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)—  Bakers  Mixers	88 6 6103 6 6 94 6	76 6	14 0	63 0	85 7	68 o 76 6 80 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers	103 6	76 6 85 6	10 81 6	63 o 68 o	85 7 85 7	68 0
laking (Biscuits and Cakes) Cakes) Adult Males Bakers Mixers Mixers Adult Males	103 6	76 6 85 6	10 81 6 10 81 6	63 0 68 0 66 0	85 7 85 7	68 o 76 6 80 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers  rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers	6103 6 6 94 0	76 6 85 6 85 6	10 81 6 10 81 6	63 0 68 0 66 0	85 7 85 7	68 o 76 6 80 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers rewing— Adult Males	6100 0	76 6 85 6 85 6	10 81 6 10 81 6	63 0 68 0 66 0	85 7 85 7 6 88 6 6 88 6 688/6 and	68 o 76 6 80 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen Drivers (Two Horses)	6103 6 6 94 0	76 6 85 6 85 6	10 81 6 10 81 6	63 0 68 0 66 0	85 7 85 7 6 88 6 6 88 6	68 o 76 6 80 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers  rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen  Drivers (Two Horses) , (Motor under 3	6103 6 6 94 b	76 6 85 6 85 6 8100 0 100 0 103 3	10 81 6 10 81 6 8 82 0 6 82 0 6 87 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 6 97 6 97 6 97 6	85 7 85 7 6 88 6 6 88 6 688/6 and 93/6 6 88 6	68 o 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen Drivers (Two Horses)	6103 6 6 94 6 6100 0 6103 0	76 6 85 6 85 6 *100 0 *100 0 *103 3 69 9 68/9 to 73/4	10 81 6 10 81 6 6 82 0 6 82 0 6 87 0 6 87 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 6 97 6 97 6 97 6 *IOO 6	85 7 85 7 6 88 6 6 88 6 6 88/6 and 93/6 6 88 6	68 0 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers  rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen  Drivers (Two Horses) , (Motor under 3 tons) Towermen	6103 6 6 94 b	76 6 85 6 85 6 8100 0 100 0 103 3	10 81 6 10 81 6 6 82 0 6 82 0 6 87 0 6 87 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 6 97 6 97 6 97 6	85 7 85 7 6 88 6 6 88 6 688/6 and 93/6 6 88 6	68 0 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92
aking (Biscuits and Cakes) Adult Males Bakers Mixers  rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen  Drivers (Two Horses) , (Motor under 3 tons) Towermen  utchering (Carcase)—	6103 6 6 94 0	76 6 85 6 85 6 *100 0 *100 0 *103 3 69 9 68/9 to 73/4	10 81 6 10 81 6 8 82 0 8 82 0 8 87 0 8 87 0 6 84/ to 92/ 6 82 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 66 9 6 97 6 6 97 6 7 97 6 8 100 0	85 7 85 7 888 6 888 6 88/6 and 93/6 88 6	68 0 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 94 6
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers  rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen  Drivers (Two Horses) ,, (Motor under 3 tons) Towermen  utchering (Carcase)— Chilling Room Hands	6103 6 6 94 0	76 6 85 6 85 6 *100 0 *103 3 69 9 68/9 to 73/4 *104 0	10 81 6 10 81 6 8 82 0 8 87 0 8 87 0 6 84/to 92/ 8 82 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 6 97 6 6 97 6 6 97 6 4 100 6	85 7 85 7 88 6 88 6 88/6 and 93/6 88 6	68 0 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 69 9
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers  rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen  Drivers (Two Horses) ,, (Motor under 3 tons) Towermen  utchering (Carcase)— Chilling Room Hands Labourers (Beef) (Mutton)	6103 6 6 94 0 6 6103 0	76 6 85 6 85 6 *TOO 0 *TOO 0 *TOO 0 *TOO 73 3 69 9 68/9 to 73/4 *TO4 0	10 81 6 10 81 6 10 82 0 8 82 0 8 87 0 8 87 0 6 84 / to 92 / 6 82 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 66 97 6 6 97 6 7 97 6 7 97 6 7 97 6 8 100 0	85 7 85 7 88 6 88 6 88/6 and 93/6 88 6	68 0 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 69 9
aking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen Drivers (Two Horses) , (Motor under 3 tons) Towermen Chilling (Carcase)— Chilling Room Hands	6103 6 6 94 0	76 6 85 6 85 6 "100 0 "103 3 69 9 68/9 to 73/4 "104 0	10 81 6 10 81 6 8 82 0 8 87 0 8 87 0 6 84/to 92/ 8 82 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 6 97 6 6 97 6 6 97 6 4 100 6	85 7 85 7 88 6 88 6 88 6 88 6 88 6 88 6 88 6 83 6 83	68 0 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 69 9 69/9 to 75/94 0
aking (Biscuits and Cakes) Cakes) Adult Males Bakers Mixers  rewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen  Drivers (Two Horses) , (Motor under 3 tons) Towermen  utchering (Carcase)— Chilling Room Hands Labourers (Beef)	*103 6 94 0	76 6 85 6 85 6 *100 0 *100 0 *103 3 69 9 68/9 to 73/4 *104 0	10 81 6 10 81 6 8 82 0 8 82 0 8 87 0 8 87 0 8 87 0 6 84/to 92/ 8 82 9 6 87 0	63 0 68 0 66 0 6 97 6 6 97 6 6 97 6 6 100 6 6 100 6	85 7 85 7 88 6 88 6 88/6 and 93/6 88 6	68 0 76 6 80 6 92 6 92 6 92 6 69 9 69/9 to 75/ 94 6

<sup>(</sup>a) Piecework rates.

#### SECTION IV .- continued.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC .- continued.

ndustry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Oashala ani ana (50 ah a 11)	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Butchering (Retall)— Carters (Cash Cutting)	*100 6	80 7	12 9I 6	~ 0	6	A- management
	0 100	9 96	1282/6 &	74 8	93 6	85 6
31	92 0	69 4	85/6	63 5	78 6	
General Hands	6102 0	80 7	12 91 6	74 8	93 6	85 6
Shopmen	102/to 109/6	80 7	11 91 6	74 8	93/6 & 98/6	85 6
Smallgoodsmen	III o	78 4	12 91 6	72 5	93/6 & 98/6	97 6
Cold Storage and Ice-					nsileallypr	
Chamber Hands	98/6 &	(a)690 9	6109 9	*65/to80/	* 76 0	66 2
Pullers and Stackers	93 6	(a)890 9	6115 3	*65/ to 80/	* 76 0	66 2
Confectionery—		(5)	11 05	0 383	1 9 835 y A	
Journeymen	*104 O	98 0	10 81 6	68/ & 73/6	*6108 0	97 9
Storemen	83 6	85 6	10 78 0	63 0	*86 o	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing-				/101		
Curers—First Hand	118 6	86 10	103 0	84 2	IOI 6	97 6
Cutters Up—First Hand	104 6	80 I	97 0	77 5	92 0	85 6
Ham Baggers	91 0	73 IO 73/IO to	6 9I 0 6 9I 0	7I I 7I I	87 0 92 0	85 6 85 6
Ziu Gillon	91 0	80/I	1	/1 1	92 0	85 6
Rollers and Trimmers	96 0	80 I	84 9	77 5	87/ & 92/	85 6
Scalders	91 0	80 I	93 3	77 5	94 6	85 6
Slaughtermen Smallgoodsmen—	105 0	86 5	103 0	84 2	101 6	108 0
First Hand Smokers—First Hand	97 o	86 10 80 1	* 97 0	8.4 2 77 5	101 6 87 0	97 6 85 6
	37.0	0 101	1100	1 11 00	0,0	03
am Making and Pre-		0 100		11.00		Paper Rais
Adult Males	67 11	67 11	. 74 0	67 11	77 7	67 11
Solderers	74 3	74 3	6 91 2	74 3	77 7	74 3
12 a 941 m m			-0. 201	2 2 2	arroll to	
Malting Maltsters	*90/ to	90 0	• 74 0	97 6	88 6	83 0
Maltsters	91/10	90 0	140	9/ 0	000	03 0
Milling-Condiments-	0.4.20	0 7010	20 19 190	0 011		escienagu
Grinders Mixers or Blenders	97 0	74 0	75 6	68 0		64 4
Stone Dressers	90 0	81 o	75 6	75 6		64 4 64 4
Milling—Flour—						Mhoerephing
Millers-Head	94 6	94 6	96 6	94 6	94 6	130 0
" Shift	682/10 to	682/10 to	*88/ to 96/	682/10 to	82/10 to	105/ & 114
Packermen	92/3	92/3	6 76 6	92/3	92/3	95 o
Puriflermen	8 74 8	74 8	6 76 6	6 74 8	74 8	90 0
Silksmen	74 8	8 74 8	0 76 6	6 74 8	74 ,8	90 0
Storemen—Head	9 76 6	1 8 76 6	81 6	76 6	70 6	100 0
Topmen Truckers and Others	67/6 to	67/6 to	• 76 6	67/6 to	74 8 67/6 to 70/2	95 o 90 o
Silling Ootmool	70/2	70/2	Tall be of	70/2		an Wasali
Milling—Oatmeal— Kilnmen	6 92 6	74 6	• 75 6	68 6	1 27	90/ & 95/
Millers—Head	103 0	81 6	179/6 &	75 6		115 0
Pastrycooking-			94/6	0.587		
Carters	92 6	65 3	6 81 O	86 o	77 2	64 6
Pastrycooks	6106 6	100 0	102 O	97 0	193/6 & 101/	84 0

GROTTE	TV -	CLOTHING	HATE	ROOTS	RTC

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
11 80 0 EST	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Bootmakers	• 88 o	* 88 0	4 88 o	4 88 o	* 82 5	* 88 0
Tailoring—Order— Cutters Pressers Tailors Trimmers	6 96 4 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4	6 96 4 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4	6 96 4 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4	96 4 87 4 87 4 87 4	6113 0 6 93 0 6 93 0 6 93 0	6 96 6 87 6 87 6 87

<sup>(</sup>a) As from 2nd January, 1932.

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tailoring—Ready-made— Cutters	8. d. 6 90 0 6 72 5 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4	8. d. 6 90 0 6 72 5 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4	8. d. 6 90 0 6 72 5 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4	8. d. 6 90 0 6 72 5 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4	6. d. 83 2  83 2 6 83 3 8 83 2	8. d. 90 0 6 72 5 87 4 6 87 4 6 87 4
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills— Carders Dyehousemen Labourers—General Pattern Weavers Scourers Spinners Tuners	6 85 6 6 87 0 6 85 6 6 85 6 6 86 0 6 86 6 89/6 & 101/	74 3 74 3 74 3 76 II 74 3 74 3 75/7 & 89/I	6 74 0 6 74 0 74 0 (a) 6 74 0 6 85 0 6 74/ to 85/	70 8 70 8 70 8 73 4 70 8 70 8 72/ to 85/6	71 I 71 I 71 I 73 IO 71 I 71 I 72/5 to 85/II	71 7 71 7 71 7 74 3 71 7 71 7 72/11 to 86/5

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
0 801 0 101		0 101	38	0 2019		
Parkhinding	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Bookbinding— Bookbinders	6 90 II	6 90 II	6 IOI O	6 90 II	6 02 7	6
Finishers	6 90 II	6 90 II	eloi o	6 90 II	6 93 7	6 90 II
Marblers	6 90 II	6 90 II	6101 0	6 90 II	93 7	6 90 II
Paper Rulers	6 90 II	6 90 II	eloi o	6 90 II	93 7	6 90 II
		0 12	52 70	111 70	33 /	90 11
Engraving (Process)—(b)		10.0	1 2 27	1 5 - 92		
Engravers	112 6	6105 0		82 0		
Etchers—Half-tone	e118 6	*96/6 &	*104 O	94 6		
Etchers—Line	e <sub>112</sub> 6	105/ 6103 0	6 99 0	80 6		
0 1	6118 6	696/6 &	6104 0			
Operators	110 0	105/	104 0	94 6		and it
Printers	<sup>6</sup> 112 6	6 98 6	6 94 0	70 6	L. anshapil	
Routers	<sup>6</sup> 107 6	96 6	6 9I 6	70 6	1391	Stone Dres
Lithographing—	6 00 II	6			10.75	DO N BENEFIT
Printers	6 90 II	6 90 II	6105 0	6 90 II		6 90 II
Rotary Machinists	e 76 6	6 76 6	105 0	6 90 II	93 7	6 90 II
Stone Polishers	70 0	70 0	6 85 O	6 76 6		6 76 6
Printing (Daily News-		2 2 2 3	20 20 2	1 1 1 2		Puriderness
papers)—		3 36 3	1 1 1 1 1	1 8 34 8		BHRamen
Compositors—		3 115	11 3 P 82 to	1 a as 1.	Head.	Storemen-
Day Work	612I 6	<sup>6</sup> 114 0	6108 IO	6 95 10	6125 O	6 95 5
Night Work	<sup>8</sup> 131 6	<b>₽</b> 131 6	6116 2	\$104 O	\$137 9	*103 6
Linotype Attendants—	20/2		70/2	70/4	1	
Day Work	e116 6	95 6	6 95 0	6 74 3	6II2 3	6 78 9
Night Work	§126 6	6104 6	e100 0	6 82 4	6125 O	* 86 IO
Linotype Operators—	6147/6 &	(a)	6120 I	1	1 1 1 1 1 1	111
Day Work	157/6	(a)	120 1	(a)	*I34 4	(a)
Night Work	\$157/6 &	(a)	6127 5	(a)	4b147 1	1-1
Tight trois	167/6	(4)	12/3	(4)	-014/ 1	(a)
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work	<sup>6</sup> 121 6	6 <sub>110</sub> 4	6II7 6	6 95 IO	*II6 6	6 05 -
Night Work	§131 6	511Q 4	6122 6	0 101	\$129 3	6 95 5 5 103 6
Publishers	8 & 5 IOI/6	6 & 5 94/3 &	684/ to 100/	6 & 5 76/II	& 5 99/6 to	6 8 4 76 16 1
	& 111/6	103/3		to 85/I	113/11	84/7
Readers—	Adelated	Brisbazie.	Meibearne.	A STATE OF	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	04/1
Day Work	<sup>6</sup> 126 6	6114 0	°105 0	6 98 7	*I25 O	6 98 I
Night Work	5136 6	13I 6	elio o	\$ 106 B	\$137 9	\$106 2
Readers' Assistants—	6 96 6	6 90	6	10 8		To al armino Grand
Day Work	\$106 6	6 89 3	6 90 0	6 74 3	96 I	6 75 7
Stereotypers (First	100 0	97 9	6 95 0	F 82 4	P108 10	81 II
Class)—	1	1 300	11 . 36	12 30 30 3	1	Cuiteers
Day Work	<sup>8</sup> 114 0	6 99 3	697/6 & 105/	6 85 I	4	
Night Work	4b124 0	8108 3	6102/6 &	5 93 2	4IIO 2	84 7
	0	3	110/	93 2	4122 10	8 92 8

<sup>(</sup>a) Piece-work rates. (b) Other than in newspaper offices.

GROUP V.-BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing (Job Offices)	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Compositors	8 00 II	6 90 II	0 101	6 90 11	6 93 7	0 00
Electrotypers	6 00 II	6 90 II	6101 0	6 90 11	93 /	90 11
General Hands	6 69 4	6 69 4	6 85 0			90 11
Linotype Operators	6101 8	6101 8	6105/ &	60 4 6101 8	5III 2	69 4 101 8
Machinists	6 90 II	6 90 II	685/ to 101/	6 90 II	6 93 7	• 90 II
Monotype Operators	8 101	g101 8	8100/ & 106/	6101 8	5III 2	6101 8
Monotype Casting			100/			
Machinists	6 90 II	6 90 II	85 0	6 90 II	1	4 90 II
Readers	6 96 4	6 96 4	6101 0	96 4	93 7	0 96 4
Stereotypers	6 90 11	6 90 11	6101 0	6 90 11	6 93 7	90 11

#### GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	2 32	100	2 13 2 3			
Detalescaldes	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Burners	6100 6	79 0	682/ to 88/	72 0	6 & 76/8 & 85/7	84 0
Carters—Two Horses	6101 0	69 9	6 86 o	69 9	81 2	69 9
Drawers	6100 6	78/6 to 83/6	6 76 6	80 0	a	84 0
Labourers	94 6	73 0	6 74 8	69 0	8 76 8	81 0
Machinemen	8 96 6	74 6	6 76 6	72/ & 75/	676/8 & 77/2	81 0
Panmen	694/6 & 98/6	76/ & 80/	6 74 8	72/ & 75/	\$ 76 8	81 0
Pitmen	6 98 6	79/ to 84/	8 76 6	74 0	6 76 8	81 o
Setters	6100 6	78/6 to 83/6		80 0	81 2	87 0
VVII1 20 2 2 2 2 2		8 29100	76/6	69 o	176/8 &	81 0
Wheelers	° 94 6	73 0	674/8 & 76/6	09 0	77/2	81 0
Brushmaking-	9 101,	8 SII	70,0	0 9210	1 ///-	
Bass Broom Drawers	6105 0	185 6	° 91 6	78 o		
Finishers	6105 0	b \ 85 6	6 9I 6	78 0		and the state of
Machinists—Boring	6105 0		6 91 6	78 0		deichioald
Paint Brush Makers	e100 6	(90 0	° 91 6	82 0		
Candle Making-						
Acidifiers	87 6	77 0	8 78 0	68 o		
General Hands	85 6	71 0	6 74 0	65 0	73 6	and the state of
Glycerine Distillers	6 90 0	77 0	6 74 0	68 o	83 6	Jahn Jahn
Moulders Stillmen	6 87 6	77 0	6 78 0 6 78 0	68 0	82 6	64 4
Stillmen	90 0	// 0	1000	00 0	851	Officer Adv
Cardboard Box Makers-					Jeroms	
Guillotine and other	1 100/2 40	60-1- 40	6 89 O	680/I to	606/6 1 00/	60-1-4-
Cutters	80/1 to 82/10	680/I to 82/IO	09 0	82/10	686/6 & 88/	680/1 to 82/10
Other Adults	6 69 4	69 4	0 76 6	6 69 4	0 73 6	6 69 4
0 90	0 88	0 00	0 10	0 001	884.50 181-	4
Coachmaking (Road)—		0- 6	0 98 0	79 8	88 IO	0
Bodymakers	92 3	85 6	98 0	79 8 58 I	71 4	85 II 64 4
Painters	6 92 3	85 6	6 98 0	6 79 8	88 10	• 85 II
Smiths	92 3	85 6	6 98 0	79 8	88 10	85 11
Trimmers	92 3	85 6	6 98 0	79 8	88 10	85 11
Wheelmaking Ma-		9 . 19 . 1	10.0	2 5 9 8	1.1	
chinists	92 3	85 6	6 98 0	79 8	88 10	85 11
Wheelwrights	92 3	85 6	6 98 0	79 8	88 10	85 11
Fellmongering—	0.08	6 88 3	0 100 100	0 2017	enidoult 1	
Bate Hands	73 4	66 7	86 6	68 0		
Green Hands	73 4	66 7	83 6	68 0		
Limepit Men	73 4	66 7	86/6 & 89/6			
Machinists	76 I	69 4	83/6 to 92/6	68 o	The Law	Louidani
Soakhole Men Wool Sorters	76 I 86 IO	69 4 80 I	80 6	68 0		
wool Sorters	00 10	00 1	, 09 0	00 0		

GROUP VI.-OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Gron	GROOF 12.	Charles and the	SPACE AND LETTER OF	CHOCK TO SECURE		
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Perth. Hobert	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Gas Making and Supply— Coke Trimmers	*100 6	6 76 8	6 74 0			
Gas Fitters	*116 6 * 88 6	6 99 II 6 73 8	6109 6 8 74 0	6 68 10	6 98 4	6 86 I 6 73 4
Mainlayers	6104 6	98 0	* 74 ° 6 85 ° 0	692/3 to	6 73 6 6 85 6	6 73 4 86 7
Metermakers	8109 O	91 7	1 15 OC "	93/2 695/10 to	97 6	86 7
Meter Testers	104 6	85 10	6.0-	6 85 T	* 88 6	· 86 7
Service Layers Stokers	*104 6 *108 6	98 o 887/11 to	6 85 0 699/ & 10 1/	6 95 10 86/7 to 88/	6 00 0	87 9
Glassfounding—	* 85 6	91/2	5 74 0	70 8	online	
Furnacemen Labourers	* 78 9 70 8	63 5	* 84 7 76 6	66 7 58 6	* 87 4 79 2	nigonie
Lehrmen	18a73 10	12a66 7 65 8	12a79 8 78 9	12a61 8 61 8	112 <i>a</i> 79 2 81 5	Stereotyp
Sorters	72 11	05 0	70 9	01 0		
Glass Working and Glazing Bevellers	IIO 4	86 10	97 0	83 3	6 94 6	87 9
Cutters and Glaziers Lead Light Glaziers	*108 6	86 10 86 10	91 0	83 3	- ::	
Silverers	<sup>6</sup> 110 4	86 10	6 97 0	83 3	6 94 6	
Jawellery, Clock and	RING, Sydney	B MANUPACTU	P.VI.—Orns	Links in the second	Darbh	
Watchmaking— Chainmakers	6105/ to	85 o	* 86 6	11 80 O	97 6	180/ to
Engravers	6107 6	11 97 0	686/6 &	11 82 0	6 97 6	90/* 1280/ to
Mounters	6105 0	85 0	89/ 86/6 & 89/	11 88 0	97 6	90/* 1280/ to
Cattoma	*107 6	85 o	89 o	11 88 o	97 6	90/* 1880/ to
Watch and Clock-	" poliz	90 13	0.00	011 001	0.08 6	90/*
makers and Repairers	*108 6	1190/ & 100/	6 91 6	11 88 0	98 6	12 90 0*
Masonry—Marble and Stone—	727 6873	100/6/20	914 1/0	94999		
Carvers	*b151 8	<sup>6</sup> 131 2	8 8118	6I24 7	\$102/2 & 105/10	Panmen
Machinists— Carborundum	*b125 0	92 4	e118 8	691/7 &	°102/2 &	Pitmen
Other	*III/10 &	ioi 8	e118 8	101/6 691/7 &	6102/2 &	Witesiers
Masons	121/ 4b125 0	6106 9	*II8 8	gioi 6	105/10	*94 II
Paper Bag Making—	030871	300 160 4	*85 505*	000 202 <sup>8</sup>	105/10	Bass Brot
Guillotine Cutters Machinists	6 80 I 6 82 IO	6 80 I 6 82 IO	<sup>6</sup> 92 6 <sup>8</sup> 92 6	6 80 I 6 82 IO	6 93 7 6 93 7	6 80 I 6 82 IO
Paper Making—	*102 6	82 4			gri	Candle Mak
Beatermen	6 85 6	67 I	929 244	015 C818	Tras debug	Apidiflers General E
Guillotine Men Machinists	6102 6	66 2 85 I	0. 24.	0.00.00	Distillers	Gireerine Moulders
Ragboilermen Other Adults	87 6 884 6	66 2	800 440	98200	has Market	Stillmen
Potteries—General—	147/6 60	(a)	720 1	(0)	- grazia M ko	Cardboard E
Burners—Head	6 97 6	77 6	6 82 0	90 0* 75/ to 85/*	vist Y	81 o
Hollow-ware Pressers Sanitary Pressers	6102 6 6108 6	75 6 76 6 82 6	6 74 8		· · atto	81 0
Throwers—1st Class	6108 6	82 6	6 93 0	95 0*	(hens) n	84 0
Potteries—Pipemaking— Burners—Head	* 98 o	77 6	6 88 0	76/ to 102/*	79 2	81 o
Drawers	92 6	74 6	6 74 8 6 74 8	76/ to 102/*	71 4	75/ 8 76/
Mould Makers	\$ 99 6 \$ 94 6 \$ 96 6	70 6 82 6 75 6	* 76 6 * 74 8	76/ to 102/*	79 2 77 7 74/7 & 79/2	Testmoner
Setters	8 90	0 80	85 6	92 3	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	cinfnist
Borers— Hand or Machine	6 <sub>102</sub> 0	6 83 0	6 83 2	80 6	0 78 6	70 0
Dressers	6III 2	90 0	6 77 2	74 6		76 0 64 0
Facemen Hammermen	*104 0 *100/ &	86 0	6 83 2 6 83 2	74 6 74 6	6 78 6	76 0
Machine Feeders	102/6 \$106 0	6 8I 6	678/7 &	74 6	6 8I 2	73 0
	0 88	8 8 6	82/8 6 86 10	74 6	6 78 6	79/ & 92/
Quarrymen	III 2		80 10	14 0	100	191 6 921

# GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

ndustry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
2	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working— Calendar Hands	10a88/2 to	10a81/11 to				
Carondar Hands	91/10	85/6	0	0		Sparage
Cycle Tyre Makers	10074 8	10060 0	F DITT	of LELL	19ndul	
Dough Mixers	10a76 I	10069 9	11	or inte		
Hosemakers	10a76 I	10069 9				
Mechanical Lathe		0 0012	7 001	or dera		and into
Hands	10a79 2	10a72 II		01		
Mill Hands	10a81 5	10a75 2	2019	0		tero di or
Spreaders	10a76 I	10069 9				
Surgical, Packing, and	10 .	1			bne vigi	
other Makers	10a76 II	10070 8				manay
Tyre Moulders	10a90 0	10a84 2	9 66	\$ 9/001,	orkers	Concrete V
addlery and Harness-		2 110		0.001		
making—		1 7 7		0 00		
Harnessmakers	89 I	89 I	8g I	92 0	88 10	80 I
Saddlers	89 I	89 I	89 I	92 0	88 10	89 I
	1 0 mg	- Sorore	80.08	A alense	00 10	09 1
all Making—	78/6	1 1128				
Sailmakers	89 I	89 I	89 I	75 0	83 0	89 I
ble Dulldles						
hip Building— Carpenters and Joiners	40					
w. 1	*94 I	694 I	694 I	94 I	94 I	<sup>6</sup> 94 I
n-1-4	91 10	91 10	684 2 684 2	91 10	*84 2 *84 2	
Shipwrights	108 0	99 0	99 0	91 10	108 0	99 0
oap Making-			1989 19			
General Hands	85 6	71 0	674 0	65 0	73 6	64 4
Mixers	85 6	77 0	674 0	70 0	80 6	04 4
Soap Makers	97 6	81 6	74 0	D	78 6	78 4
familiar and Consular		01 0/72102	120 0			Binegemit
anning and Currying— Beamsmen	~ ~	77		102		
Champlana	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2
Japanners or Enam-	79 2	79 2	79 2	79 2	79 2	79 2
ellers	72 11	72 II	72 11	72 11	72 11	72 II
Limemen and Yardmen	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6
Machinists-		134/		100		0, 0
Fleshing	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2	75 2
Scouring	68 5	68 5	68 5	68 5	68 5	68 5
Splitting	79 2	79 2	79 2	79 2	79 2	79 2
Unhairing	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2
Rollers and Strikers	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0
Tablemen	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2
ent and Tarpaulin	1	d'arri				
Making-		of \Sorget	s dodas	03 1203618	barne	
Cutters	83/8 to 89/1	83/8 to 89/I	83/8 to 89/1	75 0		18a90/ to
		-	,	,,,		120/
Machinists	83/8 to 89/1	83/8 to 89/1	83/8 to 89/1	75 0		*
Sewers-Hand	83/8 to 89/1	83/8 to 89/1	83/8 to 89/I	75 0		
Tent Makers	82/8 to 80/1	83/8 to 89/I	83/8 to 80/T	75 0	78 6	

# GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building— Bricklayers—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Surface	°126 6	6104 6	°109 6	6 98 I	8 96 IO	6 94 II
Sewer and Tunnel	•132 3	6112 9	°109 6	6 98 I	0 96 10	100/11 &
Carpenters	6 <sub>125</sub> 0	92 5	6109 6	6 87 5	6 97 7	6 93 3
Labouring (Builders)	6 80 0	8 72 7	91 2	66 o	83 9	6 73 5 6 75 8
Lathers	6132 0	104 6	°109 6	a	a	
Metal Ceilers	6117 0	95 4*	6109 6		99 0*	6 94 II
Masons	4b125 0	106 9	118 8	•101 6	102/2 &	6 94 II
Painters, Paperhangers	6115 10	91 8	*100 6	90 2	96 2	6 83 0
Signwriters	6 <sub>123</sub> 2	91 8	6109 6	6 90 2	6 96 2	83 0

<sup>(</sup>a) Mainly piece-work.

GROUP VII .- BUILDING .- continued .

						-
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bullding—continued.— Plasterers—	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.
Surface Sewer or Tunnel	*132 0 *137 6	*104 6 *118 3	*109 6 *a115/6 to 118/6	98 I 98 I	\$109 0 \$115/to 121/	6 91 3 697/3 & 103/3
Plumbers, Gasfitters	6126 IO	e 99 II	*109 6	°107 3	6 98 4	113/8
Slaters Tilers Tuckpointers	\$126 10 \$126 10 \$100 0	6109 I 6103 7 6108 2	*109 6 *109 6	(a) 98 I 98 I	94 10. (a)	6 95 4* 6 94 II (a)
Water Supply and Sewerage—	1 78 9		19a76 8	Park ii	base,gathlosed	
Concrete Workers	100/6 &	• 99 8	°85/ to	73 6	* 79 6	
Labourers	95 0 1d 3 a & 6 118/6 & 137/	6 77 2 887/2 to 92/8	*101 6	70 6		73 O 85 O
Pipe-jointers and Setters	*103/6 & 108/	* 89 2	*79/6 & 81/4	73/6 & 76/6	*82/6 & 91/6	79 0

#### GROUP VIII .- MINING.

. Residents o Rores	0.201	0 000	0 000	0 801		Ma EvigIAR
Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Coal Mining-	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Blacksmiths	**b113/6 to	120 0	130/6 to	11 55. 0	*b & *100 6	10 I 2 I 6
Bracemen	38b112 0	<sup>88</sup> b103 2	38b111/ to 126/6	275 22	A S.	Bosmamer
Carpenters	38b109/6 to	101 9	38b121/6 to	2 64	-mana 20	10123 0
Deputies	124/6 38b132/6 to 143/	<sup>10</sup> 133 0	122/6 38b130/6 to 134/	9 69	nd Yardmen	10111/6 to
Engine Drivers—	2 2 2	2 99 2	2 2 5 6 1		*102/3 6	Fleshing
Winding and Loco.	38b117/ to	16118 9	38b120/6 to 156/	87, 82, 8	*112/to	10113/ to 124/6
Other o	38b108/6 to	10118 9	38b114/6 to	2, 30, 6	NE Strikers	Rolling an
Labourers-	5 00		70 2	70 2		
Surface	38b105 0	96 3	38b108/to	-4 89. E	* 77 6	10105 0
Underground	**b105/ to 108/6	**b96 3	38b108/ to	83/8 to 80/3	8 85 0	<sup>88</sup> b105 0
Miners—	100/0			160 00 0 180		6100000
Machine	(a)	(a)	38b127/ to 130/6	83/8 to 89/1	\$98/ to	Machinist Severs—1
Manual-Dry Work	(a)	(a)	(a)	83/8 to 89/	\$ 96 6	(a)
Platmen or Banksmen	38b 108/ to	10 IIO II	38b108/ to		* 85 0	<sup>38</sup> b105 0
Shiftmen—	4 24 0	63 6				
Dry Work	**b105/ to	10 IIO II	38b122/6 to 130/6	Not {		38b119/6 to
	129/6	27 6	130/0	Mined		123/
Wet Work	38b105/ to	10118 3	38b131/9 to	Sydney.	Occupation	
Shotfirers	38b126/6 to	88 6	38b122/6 to	95 0	8 97 6	86 0
Timbermen	137/ 38b105/ to 129/6	10110 11	130/6 38b122/6 to 130/6	ally the roa/	6 97 6	pătăliei
Weighmen	38b112 0	10123 0	8 401 8	3 9510	21. 27	38b114 0
Wheelers	38b105/ to	10103 2	sabili/6 to	25/25162/	888/ & 97/	38b105 0
Gold and Other Mining	112/	9 corp	119/	0 225 O		Carpenter
(except Coal)-	9 99 9	\$ 10 *	22 2	0 08 0	(Builders)	Labouring
Battery Feeders	8 87/ to	60/I to	684/4 to	(b)	*86/ to	63 11
Bracemen	3a & 90/ to	69/9 664/7 to	89/10 89/10 to	o seide	98/ 695/ to	6 66 7
A second	96/	74/3	95/4	0.5 2272.0	107/	Polotor

<sup>(</sup>a) Piece-work rates. (b) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.

# GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation	. N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—contd. Engine Drivers—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		8. d.
Stationary		71/7 to 87/3		300/3	91/ to 97/	64/4 to
Winding and Loco.	83/8 & 85/6 to	79/8 to 93/6	698/ to 120/	250/398	94/ to 106/	77/10 72/5 to 84/2
Firemen	& 68/5 to		683/to	1078/108 F	84/ to 90/	
Labourers	3a & 87/ to 90/	76/5 59/5 to 69/9	100/10 684/4 to 89/10	30 58 4	*86/ to 98/	6 63 II
Miners— Machine	3a & 96/ to	65/6 to 85/11	698/ to 103/6	360 08 8	699/ to III/	672/ to 74/8
Dry Work	3a & 96/ to		689/10 to	340 80 *	694/ to 113/	872/ to 73/4
Wet Work	3a & 105/	84/2 673/7 to 89/7	95/4 698/ to 104/6	29 9/321 29 9/321	103/ to	677/5 to 78/9
Platmen	3a & 90/ to	664/7 to	*89/10 to	227.6%611	695/ to 107/	666 7
Shaft Sinkers-	96/	74/3	95/4	9 46 ,	1	Pitmen
Dry Work	*a & 99/	673/7 to 85/11	689/10 to	03.,456	*ioi/ to	677 5
Wet Work	*a & 105/ to	679/ to	698/to 104/6	0 .88 0	"110/ to	698 4
Timbermen	108/ 30 & 94/6 to 105/	69/6 to 84/7	698/ to 103/6		*ioi/ to	*74/8 to 80/I

#### GROUP IX .- RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Engine Drivers (Loco.)-			00/400	707 0	6115 II	105 6
ist Class	<sup>6</sup> 130 6	107 0	102 0	105 0	6106 5	105 6
and Class	6124 6	102 0	97 4	96 0	6100 0	95 0
3rd Class	e118 6	96 6	91 10		6 88 10	89 6
4th Class	6112 6	91 0	86 9	90 0	6 88 10	
5th Class	8100 6	85 6	86 9		- 00 10	84 0
Firemen—		THOUSHART	Principality Control of the	GROED X	86 5	78 6
ist Class	6100 6	80 0	81 2	81 0		
2nd Class	94 6	75 0	81 2	76 6	02 /	13
3rd Class	88 6	69 6	76 6	73 6	6 78 7	68 o
Guards— 1st Class	697/6 to 106/6	88/6 to 91/6	98 2	83/6 to 86/	6 88 IO	83/6 to 86/
2nd Class	691/6 to	84/6 to 87/6	93 6	79/ to 82/	* 86 5	78/ to 81/
3rd Class	688/6 to	68/6 to 79/	85 0	63/ to 71/	681/7 to 84/	73/ to 75/6
Porters	682/6 to 91/6	63/ to 76/6	73 I	57/6 to 61/6	8 7I 4	62/ to 67/6
Shunters— ist Class	°112/6 to	38a87/6 to	98 2	78/ to 80/6	6 78 7	73 0
The final and heart agent	115/6	92/6			The second second	
2nd Class	°108/ to	38a83/6 to 86/	91 10	71/ to 74/	6 76 3	73 0
3rd Class	696/to	38 279 0	88 10	30 0.1010	ters ··	Sanitary Car
Ordinary	691/6 to	38a68/6 to	8r 7	130.00 180	* 76 3	bina H, elti ade
Signalmen—	34/	1 30	11 437 70 307	11 500 39 350	A STATE OF THE PARTY	errone W.
Special	Tree of old	<sup>88</sup> a95 6	92/8 to 99/5	78/ to 86/	4 91 0	y c value I
ist Class	\$100/6 to	38 487 6	91 0	75 0	6 84 0	73 0
and the ore	112/6	101010	11 00	tos/6 to	79.90	70 8003 5
and Class	6106 6	82 0	87 7	72 6	6 79 2	70 0
3rd Class	<sup>6</sup> 103 6	78 0	81 7	67 0	6 76 3	Inches & A.
4th Class.	691/6 to 100/6	74 0	78 2	64 6	6 73 10	1,000

#### GROUP IX .- RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	o bos. d.loz
Car Washers or Cleaners	6 82 6	68 10	· 81 7	64 0	6 71 4	67 0
rst Year	* 82 6 * 87 0	68 io	77 0 77/ to 82/ 82/ to 92/	65/6 to 67/6 67 6 71/ to 73/	6 73 0 6 79 2 6 70 2	65 6 71 0 74 6
3rd Year Horse Drivers Labourers	88 6 82 6	74 3 69 9 63 5	81 0 6 74 0	68 10	6 79 2 6 84 0 6 71 4	64 4
Maintenance Men Motormen or Grip- men—	* 85 6	71 7	6 81 7	65 0	6 76 3	70 0
ist Year	* 87 0	68 IO	77 0	67 6	6 79 2	01172 6
2nd Year 3rd Year Overhead Wiremen—	6 90 0 6 93 0	71 7 74 3	77/ to 82/ 82/ to 92/	70 0 73/ to 74/	6 79 2 6 79 2	75 6 78 0
Leading	*119/6 & 128/6	87 4	e113 1	76 0	* 84 0	87 0
Other \asi	*104/6 & 110/6	81 11	6 98 I	74 0	e 77 I	79 6
Pitmen	97 6	79 8	*85/3 to 89/10	67/6 to 70/	6 79 2	78 o
Signalmen Of \rox.	697/ to	76 II	85/ to 89/	73/ to 78/6		Dry Wor
Track Cleaners	6 82 6	68 10	77 0	65 0	* 71 4	10W 67Wo

#### GROUP X .- OTHER LAND TRANSPORT

C OD	0 20	1 2 10	0.00	d onr.		1 ESELV USA
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8 07 9/16 <sub>9</sub>	8. d.	a. d.
Carriers—	3/ 60/25/	85 0 8	1000018	010(884	6. 6.	ard Class .
One Horse Two Horses	93 6	65 3 69 9	81 o 86 o	65 3 69 9	77 2 81 2	65 3 69 9
Corporation Carters One Horse Two Horses	6 97 6 105 0	65 3 69 9	81 o 86 o	65 3	6 77 II 6 80 0	65 3 69 9
Jinkers— One Horse Two Horses Sanitary Carters	6 93 6 6 98 6 6 101/6 &	72 5 76 II 668/IO to	88 0 93 0 82 0	72 5 76 11 68/10 to	83 7 87 7 76 10	72 5 76 II 68/IO to
Stable Hands Motor Lorries and Wagons—	106/6 *93/ & 98/	77/10	74 0	77/10	78 4	77/10
Under 3 tons	*95/6 to	69/9 to 73/4	83/ to 91/	69/9 to 73/4	80/5 & 84/5	69/9 to 73/4
3 tons or over	105/6 to	76 11	96/ to 101/	76 II	87 7	76 11
Lift Attendants—	8 86 6	81 0	80 o	63/ to 70/*	71 4	grd Class.
Passenger	* 86 6	81 0	74/ & 76/		71 4	75 0*

GROUP XI .- SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and	Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria,	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside W		8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	ε. d.
Whari Lat	ourers per	120 00 100				-010310000000	1
	houra	2 2	2 2	2 81/2	2 2	2 2	2 2
Passenger Ve	ssels-Inter-					licers d	roll ingotant
Stateb-		1 08		1 08	1 01 0		· d asland
Barmen	per month			246/3 to			
Butchers	59	32 6			/3d		
Cooks-	30	S 5225 7		240/3 to	282/30		
Chief		1 10		1 10,	1, 19		
	"			345/3 to			
Second	,,			273.			
	15	23/00/20 06/01		219			
Ships'	17			264			
Pantrymer				245			
Sculleryme		a) Soloai		201	/3c		
Stewards-		lennur Börnun		H A A A A	apraord agrap		
Chief Sa	loon ,,	Rangengloom			/3d		
Second	, ,	un as may no		263,			
Second !		d serming of		263	) Ju		
Fore Ca				245	/3d		
Bedroon							
and O				218/3 to	227/3d		
	-Interstatebh	1000					
A.B. Seam	en per month	I bus sistel		252			
Boatswain		1 655 655		270			
Donkeyme	en ,,			306			,
Firemen	,,			288			
Greasers	,,	Adelaide		288			
Lamp Trin				270	)/		
Fuel Trim	mers ,,	1 .b . b		252	2/		
			Vessels.			Vessels.	
Marine Engli	neersb e g	VELL OF VE	nder 100 N.	H.P.		H.P. and over.	
Chief	per month	5	24/3 to 573/	9	60	0/9 to 942/9	
Second	79,00 8	797.40 837	429/9	68/2 to	42	9/9 to 600/9	
Third	. 8		380/3		38	0/3 to 492/9	
Fourth	1.0 %	0 25	0 0		326	5/9 to 438/9	
5th, 6th, 7					3/511	, , , , ,	
and 8th		69				317/9	
4114 0011	,, ,,	1				3-7/9	
			Seagoing			Seagoing	
		Pas Pas	senger Vesse	els.		rgo Vessels.	
Merchant Se	rvice b f a-	125 tons or u				der. Over 10,0	ooo tons.
Masters	per month	533/9		1,536/9	454/6	1,14	
Officers-	Por monton	333/9		1000/ 1	737/0	-,-4	Barinen
Chief		407/9		600/9	353/9	528	10
Second	,,	353/9		528/9	317/9	474	
Third	10	353/9		447/9	34//9	4/4	
Fourth :	ond "	69.00		44//9		411	19
Fifth				317/9		317	10
Tifth	"	1 6 20		21//9		31/	9

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. c Not more than 8 hours per day. d Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, not more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. c Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. f Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. g Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day.

Masters and Officers—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. h Not more than 8 hours per day.

#### GROUP XII .- AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Ferth. Hobart.	Adelaide.		Melbourne.		Occupation,	
Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
78/10 to 25/2 to	8. d.	s. d.				
General Hands a b  Harvesters a b	20/ to 35/ 45/ to 65/	15/ to 30/ 25/ to 50/	15/ to 30/ 30/ to 60/	15/ to 25/ 30/ to 50/	20/ to 35/ 25/ to 50/	20/ to 35/ 30/ to 50/
Milkers a b Ploughmen a b	20/ to 30/ 25/ to 40/	15/ to 30/ 20/ to 30/	15/ *0 30/ 20/ to 30/	15/ to 25/ 20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/ 25/ to 40/	20/ to 35/ 25/ to 35/
Chaffcutters— Portable	3.30	10 88 0	• 78 0	of true	79/6 to 107/	33 & 33a 75/ & 80/
Stationary	6.00	10 82 0	6 78 0	69 0	79/6 to 107/	33 & 33a 75/ & 80/
1 10 00	01 07		11 80			737 35 307

GROUP XII .- AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W		Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gardening— Gardeners Labourers Nurserymen Labourers	82	0* 6* 0*	8. d. 673/to81/7 673 o 78 o 71 o	8. d. 8 85 8 76 0 83 6	8. d. 66/ to 69/ 63/ to 66/ 69/ to 75/ 63/ to 69/	s. d. 76 3 71 4 79 2 71 4	s. d. 76 o 73 o 76 o 73 o
Pastoral Workersd— Cooks b •	80	I	80 I	<sup>6</sup> 91/9 to	80 I	80 I	80 I
Shearers per 100 Shed Hands b Wool Pressers b	71	6 7 4	32 6 71 7 91 4	* 36 0 * 81 0 * 99 0	32 6 71 7 91 4	31 6 75 2 91 4	32 6 71 7 91 4
Rural Workers— Fruit Harvesters	66/7 to 68	8/	62/11 to 66/7	• 74 0	55/6 to 66/7	2 22 A	bacond Third Salps'

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. c Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. d Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

#### GROUP XIII .- DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

Note.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Chefs	105/ to 197/6	93/7 to	99/ & 104/	88/ to 113/	93/6 &	65/3 to 115/2
Cooks—Second	95/ to 147/6	88/2 to 104/5	89 0	73/ to 83/	79/6 & 85/6	51/10 to
Cooks—Third	92/6 to 117/6	88 2	89 o	73 0	78 6	91/10 51/10 to 75/1
Kitchenmen	84 6	82 10	76 6	63 0	73 6	64 2
Hairdressing— Hairdressers	103 6	90	• 89 o	88 o	85 7	90/ to 94/6
Hotels— Barmen Billiard Markers Handymen	6 85 I 6 82 6 6 82 6	85 I 82 IO 82 IO	80 0 74 0 74 0	92 0 63 0 63 0	93 6 73 6 73 6	79 3 64 2 52/7 &
Lift Attendants	\$ 82 6	81 0	74 0	63 0	" b	58/8 55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work Porters—Night Work Waiters—Head	6 82 6 6 87 6	82 10 82 10	74 0 74 0	65 6 65 6	73 6 78 6	55 II 64 2
Waiters—Other	6 84 6	85 I 82 IO	74 0 74 0	73/ to 76/ 68 6	77 6	74/I & 86/ 57/9 & 74/I
Restaurants—	40 /64 0 /	rin brow A si		egisteshmu as	ar ErneniniM	s Remarkation
Pantrymen Waiters	82/6 to 85/ 82/6 to 87/6	73 6 73 6	76 6 76 6	65 o 68/6 & 69/6	73 6 77 9	57/9 & 74/1

#### GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Driving— Engine Drivers (Stationary)—	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.
ist Class	81/ to 83/8	78/4 to 81/	101 0	69/4 to 72/	73/10 to 76/6	75/2 to 77/10
2nd Class	78/4 to 81/	75/8 to 78/4	93 0	66/7 to 69/4	71/1 to 73/10	72/5 to 75/2
3rd Class	78/4 to 81/	75/8 to 78/4	85 o	66/7 to 69/4		72/5 to 75/2
rst Class	75 7 72/11 to 74/3	75 8 68/11 to 72/11	83 0	66 7 59/10 to 65/8	68 5 65/8 to 67/1	69 9 67/1 to 68/5
Greasers Trimmers	72 II 71 7	68 II 68 II	83 o 79 o	61 8 59 10	65 8 64 4	67 I 65 8

# GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Ferth Hobart.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Municipal—						0. 0.
Labourers Street Sweepers	97 6	65 8 70 2	6 76 0 8 76 0	63 o 63 o	6 71 4	73 0 73 0
Shop and Other Assistants-	35 0	0 88 11		0 02 0	eelan	NEW TRICEIN
Boot Salesmen	•100 o	18 87 6	• 89 o	75 0	79 7	1080/ to
Chemists' Assistants	*105 O	10 00 0	*100 6	88 80 O	. selan	95/
Clerks	6 90 0	8a & 10 82/6	• 8g o	8 & 71 6	a77 7	10 00 0
Drapery Salesmen	e100 0	96 0	4 89 o	77 6	79 7	1080/ to
Furniture Salesmen	6100 O	13102 6	6 80 O	74 6	79 7	107 0
Grocery Salesmen	95 0	85 0	· 89 0	72 6	79 7	79 3
Hardware Salesmen Railway Bookstall	100 0	82/9 to 86/9	• 89 0	74 6	79 7	90 0
Assistants	* 85 I	8r o	· 80 0	75 0	79 7	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	91 0	85 0	• 89 0	72 0	79 7	79 3
Storemen - Packing, Cleaning, &c	1 34 3				Working	essadeT ense(3)
Night Watchmen	86/6 & go/	1976/ & 86/	77 0	38 6g 6		61 8
Office Cleaners	89/ to 99/	10 73 0	74/ & 79/	75 0	• 73 10	17 70 0
Packers—General	1 92/ to 96/	68 0	79 0	66 0	79 7	61/8 to 66/2
Storemen-General	90/6 to 93/6	68 o	* 79 0	66 o	79 7	61/8 to 66/2
Wholesale Grocery	93/0					
Packers	6 92 0	78 6	* 79 0	66 0	79 7	67 11
Storemen	90 6	78/6 to 84/	19 0	66 0	79 7	67 11
Wholesale Hardware-						
Packers	93/6 to 95/6	72 6	79 0	66 0	79 7	67 11
Storemen	90/6 to	72 6	• 79 0	66 0	79 7	67 11
	0. 88 9	0 88 " 1	0 25 0	0 73 4	23/0	0.0000

(a) 38 hours except in special circumstances.

# Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1931.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 142.)
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

ndustry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making— Adult Females	• 47 0	38 6	10 39 0	35 0	<sup>6</sup> 40 0	30 6
Confectionery— Adult Females	• 44 6	46 3	* 39 0	35 6	*39/8 to 54/*	46 0
am Making and Pre- serving— Fillers Other Adults	41 0 35 6	4I 0 35 6	44 6 41 0	4I 0 35 6	* 39 8 * 39 8	41 o
Fea Packing—  Head Women  Other Adults	45 3 45 3	50 3 43 6	°40/6 to 50/	40 0	38 I	rewrish vewlish charas coosduT
Tobacco Working (Cigars)— Ringers Wrapper Leaf Strippers	6 44 6 6 48 6	6 54 0 650/ & 55/	5 5 ····	00 3 0 08	42 8 42 8	toremen Cleanly Might W Cotes CE

a	TYT	-CLOTHING.	TTIMA	Danma	mma
(†ROUP	IV	-CLOTHING.	HATS.	DOOTS.	ETU.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bootmaking—	s. d.	a. d.	s. d.	*. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Machinists — Wax Thread Other Adults	• 52 6 • 45 0	\$ 52 6 \$ 45 0	* 44 6 * 44 6	\$ 52 6 \$ 45 0	° 43 6	6 52 6 6 45 0
Dressmaking—Adult Females	*39/7 to 58/1	*39/7 to 58/1	*39/7 to 58/I	*39/7 to 58/1	*42/5 & 44/I	°39/7 to 58/1
Dyers and Cleaners— Adult Females	*39/7 to 45/	°39/7 to 45/	°39/7 to 45/	°39/7 to 45/*	6 54 2	°39/7 to 45/
Hat Making (Straw)— Finishers and Machinists	<sup>6</sup> 42 4	• 42 4	* 42 4	* 42 4	33. 6.	° 42 4
Millinery— Adult Females	*39/7 to 42/4	*39/7 to 42/4	*39/7 to	*39/7 to	6 40 10	°39/7 to 42/4
Shirt Making— Adult Females	*39/7 to 53/7	*39/7 to 53/7	<sup>6</sup> 39/7 to 53/7	639/7 to 53/7	640/10 & 47/4	639/7 to 53/7
Talloring (Order)— Machinists— Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hands Talloresses—	49 I 44 I	6 49 I	* 49 I	6 49 I 6 44 I	* 58 2 * 58 2	6 49 I 6 44 I
Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hands	6 49 I 6 44 I	6 49 I	* 49 I	49 I 44 I	* 58 2 * 48/9 & 50/2	6 49 I 6 44 I
Talloring (Ready-made)— Machinists—		integrate (		A distalise.		ti citari
Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hands Tailoresses—	6 46 10 6 42 4	* 46 IO * 42 4	* 46 IO * 42 4	6 46 IO 6 42 4	6 43 3 6 40 10	6 46 IO 6 42 4
Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hands	6 46 10 6 41 5	6 46 10 6 41 5	* 46 10 * 41 5	46 IO 41 5	6 43 3 6 40 10	6 45 10 6 41 5
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—					27/12/10	
Comb Minders Drawers and Menders	\$49 6 \$53/6 to 58/6	39/7 &40/11 38/3 to 45/5	6 39 O	38/3 & 39/7 36/11 to 45/	38/3 & 39/7 36/11 to 45/	38/8 & 40/1 37/4 to 45/5
Warpers Weavers—Loom Other Adults	\$53/6 to 58/6 58 6 49 6	40 6 41 10 38 3	6 39 0 6 39 0 8 39 0	39 2 40 6 36 II	39 2 40 6 36 II	39 7 40 II 37 4
Underclothing— Adult Females	*39/7 to 51/9	*39/7 to 51/9	*31/7 to 51/9	*39/7 to 51/9	642/5 & 44/I	*39/7 to 51/9

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI .- PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture— Bedding Machinists Picture Frame Workers	8. d. 44 9 54 6	8. d. 6 40 3 6 43 10	8. d. 41 10	8. d. 6 38 6	8. d. 44 I 44 I	8. d. 6 41 10 6 50 10
Bookbinding— Folders and Sewers	6 44 7	• 44 7	643/9 to	0 44 7	• 44 I	* 44 7
Brush Making— Adult Females	6 53 0	44 0	6 4I O	35 0		Boot
Candle and Soap Making— Adult Females	<sup>4</sup> 46 0	37 9	6 40 0	35 3	ranoli. · laco	27 0
Cardboard Box Making— Box Makers	%41/10 to 46/4	641/10 to 46/4	42 0	<sup>6</sup> 41/10 to 46/4	* 39 8	Hate Hate mouseit L
Other Adults	637/4 to 40/II	<sup>6</sup> 37/4 to 40/II	6 42 0	\$37/4 to 40/11	6 39 8	
Jewellery— Chainmakers	54/6 & 59/6	85 0	6 6I O		52 I	
Gilders Polishers Scratch Brushers	54 6 54 6 54 6	77 6 85 0 40 0	6 51 0 6 51 0 51 0	11 55 0 11 55 0 11 55 0	52 I 52 I 52 I	
Leather Goods— Adult Females	* 44 4	8 44 4	8 44 4	45 6	8 45 9	e 44 4
Paper Making— Adult Females	• 45 o	35 4				
Paper Bag Making— Adult Females	637/4 to 41/10	*37/4 to 41/10	6 43 9	637/4 to 41/10	6 44 I	637/4 to
Potterles— Adult Females	6 44 6	10 36 3	6 44 0	41/10		
Printing— Jobbing Office Assistants Lithographing Feeders	44 7 43 8	• 44 7 • 43 8	43 9 43 9	• 44 7 • 43 8	6 44 I	6 44 7 6 43 8
Rubber Working— Adult Females	6 37 10	* 35 7				
Tent and Tarpaulin Making Machinists	8 44 4	8 44 4	8 44 4	41 6	6 41 8	* 44 4

#### GROUP XIII .- HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

Note.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupat	ion.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels— Barmaids Housemaids Laundresses Waitresses—Head ,, Other		s, d. 63 0 53 6 59 0 59 6	s. d. 64 4 53 1 55 10 55 10	s. d. 74 0 41 6 47 6 41 6 41 6	8. d. 77 0 40 6 44 6 45 6	s. d. 93 6 54 II 54 II	s. d. 59 5 43/4 & 47/4 50 4 56/10 to 62/9 43/4 to
Laundries— General Hands Machinists— Shirt and Collar Sorters Starchers Washers		\$44 6 \$44/6 & 48/ \$46 6 \$44 6 \$44/6 &	6 38 3 6 45 0 650/ to	6 40 0 6 40 0 6 40 0 6 40 0 6 40 0	38 0 42 0 42 0 38 0 38 0	48 5 53 4 48 5 48 5 58 3	50/9 24 0 24/ & 30/ 24 0 24 0 36 0
Office Cleaning— Adult Females		50/6 *53/ to 55/3	76/6 • 66 II	654/ to 58/	39 6	a 1 9	
Restaurants— Pantry Maids Waitresses	::	52 o 52/ to 55/	42 9 42 9	6 42 6 6 42 6	39 0 40/6 & 48/	6 52 2 6 52 2	44 5 43/4 to 50/9

<sup>(</sup>a) Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week.

GROUP XIV .- SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
.b .s	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Clerks, &c.— Cashiers Clerical Assistants	51 9 51 9	\$a & 1050/6 \$a & 1050/6	69 0 69 0	6 & 10 48/6 6 & 10 48/6	a 47 8	10 54 O 19 54 O
Saleswomen— Boot	* 58 0	11 39 0	54 6	40 0	*44/10 &	18 45 0
Drapery	* 58 o	45 0	• 54 6	40 0	44/10 &	10 45 0
Fruit and Confectionery Newsagent and Book-	48 6	42 6	6 54 6	0 97.9	52/10	49 6
stall Tobacconists	6 57 0 6 59 0	42 6 70 0	54 6 54 6	40 0	44 IO 6 44 IO	45 0 49 6

(a) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

# WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR-AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES-continued.

				50	AU	STRALIA	(SYD	NEY)		GR NORTHEI	EAT BR	TAIN AND	DON).	NEW ZI	CALAND	(AUCKLA	ND).	C	ANADA	(MONTREAL	L).
				Jul	у, 1	914.	31st	Dec.	, 1931.	August,	1914.	31st Dec	., 1931.	March,	1914.	31st Dec	., 1931.	Sept.,	1914.	rst June,	1931
Industry a	and Occu	pation.		58	0	48	81	0	48		1	-		48 0	47	86-3	47	685 2	55	2123 1 2123 3	55
				Rates of	wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of	Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Engineering and M Patternmakers	letal Wo	king—co	entd.	8. 74		48	8.	d. 4	44	8. d. 42 I	53 to	8. d. 67 7	47	8. d. 69 o	49	8. d. 89 I	44	s. d. 88 o	55	8. d. 135 7 to	44
Moulders (Iron)	a			68 and	0	48	76 to	1	44	33 2 41 8	54 53 to	62 11	47	64 7½	47	89 I	44	78 0	60	143 10 117 6 to	55 44 to
Tinsmiths				72 60	0 0	48	92	3	44	38 8	54	78 4	47	62 8	47	89 I	44	58 10	54	166 2 144 8	55 44
Allling (Flour)— Millers (Shift)				00	0	48	98	10	44	39 5	463	78 4	42	48 0	.0	86 50	48	78 0	60	III3 o	60
		.,		63 and 70		40	to 92	)	44	1: 4		27. 6.		48 0	48	86 5a	40	76 0	00	123 3 to 156 2	00
Packermen				51	0	48	72	0	44	Ratos Wago	Mo. of Hours	soluci Wage	Mont Hom	48 0	48	82 10	48	60 0	60	III o	60
lootmakers-				60	0	48	88	0	44	30 0	521	54 0	48	52 6	45	80 0	44	93 0	55	123 3 to 164 5	48 to 57
alloring (Ready m Cutters	nade)—			65	0	48	90	000	44	August	1914.	31sb. Dec	., x031	52 0 to	45	78 9	44	72 0 to	49	147 II	44 to
Pressers (Coat)				60	0	48	87	4	44	Nomine	EAT BI	TAIN AN	р идея),	60 0 55 0	45	78 9	44	80 0 60 0 to	49	176 8 147 11 to 172 7	48 44 to 48
Trimmers				65	0	48 AA66	87 12 E	4	44 01 M8	ge and H	ours o	Labour	Aush	52 0 to 60 0	45	78 9	44	60 0	49	123 3 to 156 2	44 to 48
Bookbinders				65	0	48	90	II	44	33 11	50 to	80 0	48	65 0	48	92 3	44	72 0	48	138 8	48
Paper Rulers				65 to 77	6	48	90	ıı	44	33 II	51 50 to	80 0	48	65 0	48	92 3	44	80 0	48	138 8	48

(a) Kilnmen (Christchurch).

Printing (Daily N Compositors (I Readers Compositors (J	Day work) .		88 80 65		48 48 48	121 126 90		44 44 44	35	8 8	50  50 to	89 o 89 o	48	65 6	100	48		3 0 3	44  44	88 0 72 0 74 0	48 48 48	180 10 180 10 172 7	48
Linotype Oper	ators .		80	0	48	IOI	8	44	0		51			74	,	48	99	0	42				
Building Bricklayers	striio-	1,075	78	0	48	126	6	44	40	7	49 <b>1</b>	73 4	44	70 6		47	93	I	44	118 10	54	210 7	4
Carpenters		1,761	72	0	48	125	0	44	39 1	I	491	73 4	44	64 7	71/2	47	91	7	44	97 2	54	153 8 to	44 to
Labourers—Ca	rpenters .		60	6	44	80	0	44	27	0	491	55 0	44	51 ,4		47	72	7	44	64 10	54	192 I 63 3 to	55 44 to
Co	oncrete Worker	rs	60	6	44	80	0	44	27	0	491	56 10	44	54 10		47	72	7	44	64 10	54	63 3 to	60 44 to
E	arth Excavator	rs	60	6	44	80	0	44	27	0	491	55 0	44	54 16	5	47	72	7	44	64 10	54	63 3 to	60 44 to
Painters			64	0	48	115	10	44	36	3	491	69 8	44	60 (	5	44	89	1	44	86 5	54	111 0 117 6 to	60 44 to
Paperhangers			64	, 0	48	115	10	44	36	3	491	69 8	44	60 (	5	44	89	1	48	86 5	54	172 II 117 6 to	49 44 to
Plasterers			78	3 0	48	132	0	44	40	0	491	73 4	44	66		44	93	1	44	105 7	48	172 II 172 7 to	49 44 to
Plumbers Tramways— Conductors—			72	2 0	48	126	10	44	39	8	49%	73 4	44	62 to 66 d		44	89	I	44	91 10	54	213 7 162 9	49
1st year 2nd year 3rd year			-	0 1	48 48 48	82 87 90	0	}44	27	5	a	$\begin{cases} 64 & 0 \\ to \\ 73 & 0 \end{cases}$	}48		)}	48	82 1	10	48	52 10 <b>52</b> 10 55 2	60 60 60	129 5 143 10 158 2	70
Motormen—  1st year  2nd year  3rd year			1	7 0	48 48 48	87 90 93	0	}44	30 1	I	a	{ 64 0 to 73 0	}48	{ 48 to 54 to		48	86	5	48{	52 10 52 10 55 2	60 60 60	129 5 143 10 158 2	70 70 70
Carrying (Merch Carters (1 hor		e Dayo	50	0	56½	93	6	44	25	7	ь	57 o and	48	48		48	79	3	48	84 0	54	69 10 to	57 to
Municipal—Lab	ourers .	and A:	57	7 0	48	97	6	44	26	9	b	58 o 58 8 to	47	50 II		47	81	1	47	48 7	54	90 5 98 7	63 60

<sup>(</sup>a) Hours were reduced in 1919. (b) Not available.

#### Section VII.

Retail Price Index Numbers—1911.—Base.—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of all houses. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

#### Retail Price Index-Numbers-Food and Groceries Only.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

THE YEAR				19	27.			19	28.			19	29.			19	30,			19	31,	
Tov	n.		nst Quarter.	and Quarter.	and Quarter.	(th Quarter.	Ouarter.	and Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	oparter (	znd Quarter.	grd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ust Quarter.	znd Quarter.	ard Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ust Quarter.	and Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
									)	NEW So	UTH W	ALES.										
Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst			1,847 1,839 2,097 1,834 1,794	1,810 1,788 2,113 1,809 1,754	1,818 1,819 2,184 1,828 1,765	1,907 1,880 2,222 1,892 1,810	1,833 1,828 2,204 1,852 1,769	1,844 1,823 2,158 1,858 1,785	1,810 1,814 2,129 1,849 1,771	1,816 1,811 2,131 1,840 1,749	1,953 1,912 2,271 1,947 1,898	1,933 1,879 2,284 1,935 1,846	1,941 1,885 2,299 1,951 1,850	1,965 1,911 2,342 1,988 1,884	1,824 1,817 2,214 1,856 1,790	1,808 1,794 2,195 1,800 1,775	1,748 1,727 2,068 1,722 1,712	1,657 1,624 1,978 1,609 1,615	1,608 1,606 1,901 1,565 1,580	1,588 1,586 1,861 1,551 1,561	1,533 1,508 1,734 1,463 1,490	1,539 1,506 1,732 1,452 1,496
Weighted Ave New South		VALORE	1,852	1,816	1,828	1,912	1,842	1,850	1,819	1,824	1,958	1,937	1,945	1,970	1,833	1,817	1,754	1,661	1,615	1,594	1,535	1,540
					-					Vier	ORIA.				`							(10)
Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool	Danjusu 		1,698 1,761 1,761 1,717 1,675	1,692 1,736 1,738 1,704 1,676	1,777 1,798 1,804 1,741 1,722	1,761 1,780 1,780 1,740 1,715	1,715 1,741 1,738 1,710 1,692	1,709 1,735 1,737 1,712 1,675	1,658 1,723 1,724 1,687 1,631	1,653 1,704 1,706 1,704 1,642	1,773 1,802 1,841 1,792 1,708	1,800 1,812 1,832 1,784 1,719	1,800 1,856 1,883 1,800 1,810	1,809 1,888 1,891 1,835 1,844	1,683 1,767 1,766 1,664 1,719	1,677 1,763 1,783 1,671 1,713	1,640 1,708 1,733 1,623 1,653	1,528 1,573 1,574 1,539 1,583	1,493 1,527 1,542 1,441 1,506	1,419 1,459 1,470 1,385 1,426	1,370 1,427 1,442 1,369 1,420	1,373 1,415 1,443 1,392 1,440
Weighted Ave Victoria	rage—		1,703	1,696	1,777	1,761	1,717	1,711	1,663	1,658	1,776	1,800	1,805	1,816	1,689	1,685	1,645	1,532	1,494	1,421	1,376	1,379
Daniel School Spares	019			1 1 119	0 1	88 1	988.	111	(	QUEENS	LAND.			38.		100						1000
Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers Warwick	PLOF OF		1,719 1,712 1,856 2,118 1,788	1,642 1.585 1,767 2,008 1,695	1,667 1,595 1,780 2,001 1,718	1,692 1,630 1,783 2,016 1,733	1,669 1.575 1,727 1,962 1,651	1,669 1,584 1,735 1,919 1,655	1,650 1,597 1,715 1,908 1,655	1,695 1,616 1,763 1,986 1,694	1,729 1,670 1,833 2,016 1,755	1,690 1,632 1,786 1,947 1,710	1,684 1,651 1,797 1,979 1,725	1,700 1,691 1,813 1,940 1,756	1,605 1,590 1,743 1,852 1,651	1,537 1,547 1,656 1,796 1,608	1,490 1,496 1.611 1,656 1,556	1,402 1,419 1,514 1,608 1,460	1,429 1,436 1,556 1,637 1,454	1,410 1,370 1,516 1,637 1,437	1,355 1,318 1,457 1,581 1,404	1,374 1,338 1,502 1,595 1,413
Weighted Ave	rage-		1,746	1,663	1,685	1,708	1,677	1,677	1,661	1,705	1.745	1,704	1,703	1,719	1,626	1,559	1,508	1,421	1,448	1,424	1,370	1,391

#### RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS-FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY-continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Oliver and the second		1.25%	LITER	ELLISS.	1.11.1					TON	,		La roa			I WITTO	111100	LICER	1 3 000		11,030
		1,303	19	27.			19	28.			I	)29.			19	930.		2 100	1	931.	
Town.		ıst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	and Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ıst Quarter.	and Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
A SOLOGIA MORROSO A MARAGO		77327						S	OUTH A	USTRAL	IA.	1333		121226			11201	1 2 30		939	11832
Adelaide		1,831 1,916 1,928 1,814 1,966	1,822 1,915 1,903 1.795 1,952	1,873 1,913 1,922 1,833 1,968	1,839 1,915 1,911 1,816 1,995	1,810 1,920 1,903 1,806 2,006	1,828 1,905 1,905 1,799 1,998	1,751 1,869 1,849 1,785 1,955	1,713 1,883 1,842 1,744 1.982	1,844 1,993 1,974 1,825 2,086	1,891 2,011 1,958 1,833 2,058	1,921 2,055 1,998 1,864 2.103	1,890 2,073 2,014 1,869 2,091	1,779 1,942 1,917 1,755 1,954	1,758 1,931 1,910 1,675 1,947	1.633 1,837 1,784 1 641 1,865	1 528 1,700 1,679 1,540 1,699	1.493 1,664 1,626 1,420 1,631	1,584	1,349 1,473 1,459 1,360 1,468	1,354 1,492 1,466 1,373 1,497
Weighted Average— South Australia		1,838	1,830	1,877	1,846	1,820	1,835	1,761	1,728	1,856	1,899	1,930	1,904	1,792	1,771	1,649	1,542	1,505	1,459	1,359	1,365
222-2010 2230								WI	ESTERN	AUSTRA	LIA.		1-1/954							•	
Perth, &c Kalgoorlie, &c	::	1,812 2,058 1,953 2,004 1,980	1,828 2,086 2,000 1,983 1,966	1,775 2,053 1,959 1,963 1,956	1,769 2,012 1,939 1,980 1,971	1,768 2,003 1,891 1,959 1,946	1,903 2,060 1,969 2,017 1,955	1,930 2,158 2,016 2,063 1,956	1,929 2,166 2,020 2,043 1,981	1,952 2,245 2,057 2,062 2,021	1,994 2,324 2,124 2,123 2,068	1,937 2,312 2,078 2,127 2,089	1,868 2,177 2,013 2,076 2,037	1,820 2,087 1,938 2,018 1,977	1,808 2,130 1,954 2,015 1,972	1,700 2,078 1,873 1,915 1,903	1,546 1,843 1,684 1,701 1,691	1,568 1,810 1,632 1,649 1 677	1,548 1,800 1,595 1,638 1,672	1,442 1,747 1,549 1,560 1,611	1,419 1.753 1,540 1,492 1,608
Weighted Average— Western Australia		1,848	1,865	1,816	1,807	1,803	1,924	1,959	1,959	1,988	2,035	1,986	1,911	1,858	1,853	1,752	1,586	1,599	1,580	1,482	1,462
									TASM	ANIA.											
Hobart Launceston Burnie		1,812 1,801 1,819 1,844 2,008	1,787 1,770 1,824 1,796 1,963	1,795 1,756 1,827 1,819 1,980	1,760 1,733 1,801 1,737 1,955	1,730 1,711 1,792 1,718 1,924	1,736 1,715 1,825 1,770 1,939	1,717 1,686 1,783 1,739 1,927	1,725 1,673 1,799 1,731 1,934	1,838 1,760 1,889 1,844 2,039	1,824 1,747 1,892 1,836 2,025	1,823 1,772 1,957 1,870 2,034	1,849 1,840 1,969 1,872 2,054	1,762 1,734 1,832 1,719 1,940	1,757 1,713 1,857 1,719 1,949	1,705 1,679 1,799 1,691 1,919	1,584 1,574 1,676 1,577 1,829	1,545 1,525 1,556 1,550 1,774	1,476 1,469 1,514 1,479 1,662	1,401 1,415 1,474 1,427 1,611	1,412 1,399 1,492 1,455 1,636
Weighted Average— Tasmania		1,818	1,790	1,793	1,760	1,733	1,743	1,719	1,721	1,826	1,813	1,824	1,860	1,761	1,753	1,708	1,593	1,548	1,483	1,417	1,422
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns		1,792	1,766	1,801	1,825	1,777	1,789	1,754	1,755	1,866	1,869	1,874	1,882	1,762	1,745	1,682	1,577	1,545	1,503	1,442	1,446
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities																	1,568				

# Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Captitals in 1911 = 1,000.

						wei	gnieu A	verage	-Six Caj	bennes s	W TOIT	mm 1,00	10,								
			1	027.				1928,			1	929.			1	930.			I	931.	
Town.		nst Quarter.	and Quarter.	grd Quarter.	onsurfer.	ret Quarter.	znd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	nst Quarter.	guarter.	grd Quarter.	oth Quarter,	Onarter.	and Quarter.	grd Quarter.	oth Quarter.	Ouserter.	2 Dd Quarter,	3rd Quarter.	40h Onerter
								NE	w South	H WALI	0H.										
Bydney	11	1,801 1,532 981 1,759 1,267	1,293 1,532 1,013 1,749 1,264	1,819 1,532 1,016 1,807 1,248	x,820 x,595 x,000 x,791 x,240	1,865 1,580 1,004 1,814 1,249	1,865 1,579 1,006 1,814 1,260	1,846 1,576 1,003 1,794 1,263	1,850 1,571 1,003 1,811 1,262	1,863 1,583 1,010 1,834 1,287	1,865 1,583 1,013 1,827 1,290	1,874 1,583 1,000 1,830 1,290	1,878 1,565 1,006 1,837 1,295	1,800 1,563 1,010 1,846 1,310	1,832	1,012	1,012	1,579	1,668 1,409 1,009 1,524 1,291	1,625 1,370 1,006 1,507 1,277	1,518 1,213 873 1,407 1,124
Weighted Average New South Wales	11	1,752	1,746	1,770	1,775	1,813	1,813	1,797	1,799	1,812	1,814	1,822	1,824	1,835	1,822	1,767	1,724	1,690	1,625	1,583	1,471
									Victor	IA.											
Melbourne Ballarat	::	1,841 1,203 1,283 1,668 1,365	1,842 1,224 1,284 1,699 1,365	1,861 1,231 1,308 1,708 1,385	1,856 1,229 1,312 1,711 1,431	1,843 1,282 1,364 1,714 1,431	1,835 1,283 1,363 1,666 1,432	1,832 1,298 1,361 1,650 1,432	1,830 1,305 1,342 1,650 1,432	1,842 1,320 1,324 1,644 1,430	1,830 1,320 1,319 1,622 1,430	1,839 1,320 1,327 1,613 1,430	1,824 1,322 1,327 1,580 1,463	1,805 1,311 1,306 1,593 1,473	1,788 1,308 1,270 1,556 1,494	1,706 1,304 1,228 1,511 1,494	1,620 1,286 1,219 1,457 1,494	1,555 1,266 1,169 1,484 1,454	1,513 1,243 1,130 1,421 1,448	1,470 1,214 1,089 1,441 1,430	1,450 1,200 1,080 1,428 1,436
Weighted Average— Victoria	.,	1,784	1,787	1,806	1,802	1,795	1,786	1,783	1,781	1,791	1,787	1,788	1,774	1,756	1,739	1,663	1,585	1,526	1,486	1,445	1,425
								Q	UEENSLA	ND.											
Brisbane Cowoomba Acckhampton Charters Towers Varwick		1,462 1,305 1,332 810 1,137	1,467 1,311 1,316 810 1,163	1,497 1,298 1,298 810 1,163	1,492 1,299 1,268 810 1,161	1,490 1,268 1,214 851 1,102	1,485 1,268 1,211 891 1,107	1,490 1,260 1,205 891 1,110	1,484 1,261 1,217 903 1,110	1,495 1,255 1,214 957 1,126	1,495 1,255 1,200 974 1,120	1,515 1,255 1,200 971 1,120	1,515 1,245 1,195 966 1,120	1,481 1,258 1,240 960 1,116	1,351 1,256 1,238 991 1,116	1,286 1,253 1,231 941 1,116	1,257 1,219 1,228 910 1,106	1,221 1,163 1,156 859 1,106	1,224 1,166 1,112 859 1,073	1,203 1,142 1,099 842 1,056	1,165 1,126 1,075 793 1,056
Weighted Average— Queensland		1,409	1,411	1,433	1,427	1,417	1,415	1,417	1,415	1,424	1,424	1,439	1,438	1,416	1,316	1,263	1,236	1,196	1,194	1,173	1,140

# RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued. Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Charles Towers		19	27.	172.50	12301	19	28.		1 100	19	29.		2 192	1	930.	1313	11318	19	31.	1,252
Town.	ıst Quarter.	and Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ıst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ıst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
							Sour	e Aust	RALIA.							1,7504		l president		
Adelaide Kadina, &c. Port Pirie Mount Gambler Peterborough	 1,580 834 1,065 799 1,201	1,585 836 1,069 801 1,215	1,624 824 1,083 804 1,207	1,615 847 1,079 850 1,226	1,683 810 1,078 867 1,216	1,664 787 1,078 867 1,205	1,658 788 1,078 877 1,226	1,654 791 1,079 881 1,231	1,654 767 1,078 885 1,247	1,632 698 1,075 888 1,244	1,581 699 1,075 888 1,265	1,561 694 1,059 888 1,260	1,559 679 1,046 893 1,258	1,509 655 1,056 893 1,249	1,464 651 1,078 893 1,241	1,376 633 1,070 893 1,218	1,332 625 1,067 890 1,161	1,256 629 1,039 890 1,124	1,196 602 1,014 890 1,112	1,175 603 995 889 1,100
Weighted Average— South Australia	 1,516	1,521	1,556	1,550	1,609	1,591	1,586	1,583	1,582	1,559	1,513	1,495	1,491	1,445	1,405	1,325	1,285	1,215	1,160	1,140
	1						WEST	ERN AU	STRALIA											
Perth, &c Kalgoorlie, &c Northam Bunbury	 1,307 738 1,081 913 1,022	1,304 738 1,080 913 1,020	1,338 736 1,130 898 1,003	1,376 736 1,179 893 1,003	1,377 731 1,113 903 1,019	1,382 735 1,097 903 1,019	1,384 745 1,093 918 1,019	1,385 746 1,094 896 1,045	1,396 740 1,101 883 1,063	1,381 725 1,087 881 1,051	1,400 722 1,089 884 1,048	1,405 722 1,089 884 1,045	1,431 720 1,115 940 1,110	1,425 729 1,115 941 1,139	1,411 745 1,105 930 1,203	1,361 744 1,103 930 1,198	1,364 754 1,072 945 1,208	1,337 803 1,047 942 1,206	1,288 868 1,013 930 1,239	1,225 902 1,002 929 1,161
Weighted Average— Western Australia	 1,228	1,225	1,254	1,287	1,285	1,290	1,293	1,294	1,303	1,288	1,304	1,308	1,332	1.329	1,321	1,278	1,282	1,264	1,230	1,170
							TA	SMANIA												
Hobart	 1,629 1,338 1,237 1,307 490	1,611 1,334 1,220 1,275 490	1,591 1,346 1,220 1,271 557	1,580 1,360 1,220 1,301 607	1,554 1 426 1,244 1,332 624	1,564 1,428 1,250 1,315 643	1,562 1,426 1,246 1,256 684	1,581 1,419 1,257 1,248 678	1,576 1,413 1,282 1,271 713	1,574 1,416 1,237 1,276 715	1,585 1,422 1,241 1,296 716	1,584 1,422 1,240 1,296 755	1,581 1,411 1,240 1.281 781	1,582 1,414 1,247 1,271 782	1,573 1,385 1,225 1,272 798	1,535 1,382 1,164 1,247 798	1,518 1,378 1,150 1,242 801	1,512 1,369 1,150 1,225 847	1,473 1,358 1,139 1,219 854	1,463 1,348 1,122 1,216 854
Weighted Average— Tasmania	 1,477	1,463	1,456	1,456	1,463	1,469	1,465	1,475	1,473	1,472	1,481	1,482	1,477	1,478	1,465	1,438	1,426	1,420		1,384
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	 1,659	1,658	1,680	1,682	1 700	1,695	1,688	1,688	1,698	1,694	1,695	1,690	1,687		-	1,550				1,367
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	 1,723	1,721	1,746	1,746	1,765	1,760	1,752	1 752	1,763	1,759	1,761	-				1,600				

# Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food, Groceries and Rent—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

	1					1				1				-							
			19	27.			19	28.			19	29.			19	30.			19	31.	
Town.		ıst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ıst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ıst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Hobart Laurandra								NEV	v Souti	H WALI	es.										1
Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn		1,828 1,713 1,638 1,803 1,577	1,803 1,683 1,661 1,784 1,552	1,819 1,701 1,704 1,820 1,553	1,872 1,763 1,720 1,851 1,575	1,846 1,726 1,711 1,836 1,555	1,853 1,722 1,685 1,840 1,569	1,825 1,716 1,666 1,827 1,562	1,830 1,712 1,667 1,828 1,549	1,916 1,777 1,753 1,897 1,647	1,905 1,758 1,761 1,891 1,618	1,914 1,761 1,768 1,901 1,620	1,929 1,769 1,793 1,926 1,642	1,851 1,713 1,719 1,852 1,593	1,836 1,692 1,710 1,813 1,584	1,776 1,641 1,634 1,750 1,543	1,704 1,572 1,581 1,617 1,492	1,661 1,550 1,537 1,571 1,465	1,621 1,513 1,511 1,540 1,450	1,571 1,451 1,435 1,481 1,402	1,536 1,385 1,379 1,433 1,343
Weighted Average— New South Wales		1,811	1,787	1,804	1,856	1,830	1,835	1,810	1,814	1,898	1,887	1,895	1,910	1,834	1,819	1,759	1,687	1,646	1,607	1,555	1,512
								24,733,21	Vic	roria.	77553	71373	71402	Plan	1412	3.802	31352	1,355	P312	1100	
Ballarat		1,757 1,532 1,564 1,697 1,547	1,754 1,525 1,551 1,702 1,548	1,812 1,565 1,600 1,727 1,584	1,800 1,554 1,588 1,728 1,599	1,768 1,553 1,584 1,712 1,585	1,761 1,549 1,583 1,693 1,575	1,729 1,548 1,575 1,672 1,549	1,726 1,540 1,556 1,681 1,556	1,801 1,604 1,629 1,731 1,594	1,816 1,610 1,621 1,717 1,600	1,816 1,636 1,655 1,729 1,654	1,815 1,655 1,659 1,734 1,688	1,733 1,579 1,577 1,635 1,618	1,723 1,576 1,576 1,624 1,623	1,667 1,542 1,525 1,577 1,588	1,565 1,455 1,428 1,505 1,547	1,519 1,420 1,389 1,459 1,484	I,457 I,371 I,330 I,420 I,435	1,411 1,339 .1,297 1,399 1,424	1,405 1,327 1,294 1,407 1,438
Weighted Average— Victoria		1,737	1,733	1,789	1,778	1,749	1,742	1,713	1,709	1,782	1,795	1,798	1,799	1,717	1,707	1,653	1,554	1,507	1,448	1,404	1,398
		18		1 59	Tag	Tig	1 8 8	1 89	QUEE	ENSLAND		1 23	148	1 4 9	1 49	1 49					
Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers		1,614 1,545 1,641 1,580 1,520	1,570 1,472 1,581 1,516 1,476	1,598 1,473 1,582 1,511 1,490	1,610 1,494 1,571 1,520 1,498	1,596 1,449 1,516 1,505 1,425	1,593 1,454 1,520 1,497 1,430	1,584 1,458 1,505 1,490 1,431	1,608 1,470 1,539 1,541 1,454	1,633 1,499 1,579 1,580 1,496	1,610 1,477 1,545 1,547 1,468	1,615 1,488 1,551 1,565 1,476	1,624 1,508 1,559 1,539 1,495	1,554 1,453 1,536 1,485 1,431	1,461 1,427 1,484 1,465 1,406	1,406 1,396 1,455 1,362 1,375	1,342 1,337 1,397 1,321 1,314	1,343 1,324 1,392 1,318 1,311	1,333 1,286 1,350 1,318 1,288	1,293 1,246 1,310 1,277 1,261	1,289 1,25 1,32 1,26 1,26
Weighted Average— Queensland		1,608	1,560	1,581	1,592	1,570	1,569	1,561	1,586	1,613	1,589	1,595	1,603	1,539	1,459	1,407	1,345	1,345	1,330	1,289	1,28

# RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS-FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT-ALL Houses-continued.

Weighted A	Lverage-Six	Capitals in	n IOII	1000	1,000.
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		19	27.		1118	19	28.			19	29.			19	30.			19	31.	
Town.	Ist Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	and Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ıst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	ıst Quarter.	and Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	rst Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	1					T			USTRALI		1,	1 11001	11500	1.2			Fyrix		7.	1 1 1
Adelaide Kadina, &c. Port Pirie Mount Gambier Peterborough	 1,727 1,471 1,573 1,397 1,651	1,725 1,471 1,560 1,387 1,649	1,771 1,465 1,577 1,410 1,656		1,758 1,464 1,564 1,420 1,682	1,760 1,445 1,565 1,416 1,672	1,713 1,424 1,532 1,411 1,655	1,434 1,528 1,389	1,766 1,489 1,606 1,439 1,741	1,784 1,471 1,595 1,445 1,724	1,781 1,497 1,618 1,463 1,758	1,755 1,506 1,621 1,466 1,749	1,689 1,423 1,559 1,401 1,668	1,655 1,406 1,559 1,353 1,660	1,563 1,350 1,494 1,333 1,608	1,466 1,261 1,429 1,274 1,501	1,427 1,237 1,396 1,202 1,438	1,370 1,192 1,341 1,181 1,393	1,286 1,115 1,276 1,167 1,322	1,280 1,126 1,272 1,174 1,334
Weighted Average— South Australia	 1,706	1,703	1,745	1,724	1,733	1,734	1,689	1,668	1,743	1,759	1,759	1,736	1,669	1,637	1,549	1,453	1,414	1,359	1,277	1,272
							WE	STERN	AUSTRA	LIA.										
Perth, &c	 1,604 1,515 1,595 1,556 1,586	1,612 1,532 1,621 1,543 1,577	1,595 1,512 1,618 1,525 1,565	1,608 1,487 1,627 1,533 1,573	1,607 1,480 1,571 1,525 1,565	1,689 1,515 1,610 1,559 1,570	1,577		1,724 1,626 1,664 1,578 1,627	1,742 1,667 1,697 1,613 1,650	1,672 1,616	1,579	1,660 1,525 1,599 1,575 1,621	1,651 1,554 1,609 1,574 1,630	1,581 1,530 1,557 1,510 1,615	1,470 1,391 1,446 1,384 1,488	1,484 1,376 1,401 1,360 1,484	1,461 1,390 1,369 1,352 1,481	1,379 1,386 1,328 1,301 1,458	1,339 1,403 1,319 1,261 1,424
Weighted Average— Western Australia	 1,594	1,602	1,585	1,593	1,590	1,664	1,685	1,686	1,707	1,728	1,706	1,663	1,642	1,638	1,575	1,460	1,469	1,450	1,379	1,345
					00			TASM	IANIA.											
Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenstown	 1 737 1,611 1,580 1,624 1,384	1,715 1,591 1,576 1,582 1,357	I,577	1,580	1,658 1,594 1,566 1,559 1,389	1,665 1,597 1,588 1,583 1,406	1,562	1,569 1,576	1,730 1,618 1,640 1,609 1,494	1,721 1,611 1,623 1,605 1,487	1,725 1,628 1,663 1,634 1,492	1,668 1,669 1,635	1,687 1,602 1,589 1,539 1,464	1,685 1,590 1,606 1,535 1,469	1,651 1,558 1,563 1,519 1,458	1,564 1,495 1,466 1,441 1,405	1,534 1,465 1,389 1,423 1,374	1,491 1,428 1,365 1,374 1,327	1,431 1,391 1,337 1,342 1,300	1,433 1,378 1,340 1,357 1,315
Weighted Average Tasmania	 1,678	1,656	1,655	1,635	1,622	1,630	1,615	1,620	1,681	1,673	1,683	1,704	1,644	1,640	1,608	1,529	1,498	1,457	1,407	1,406
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	 1,737	1,722	1,751	1,766	1,745	1,750	1,727	1,728	1,797	1,797	1,800	1,803	1,731	1,711	1,651	1,566	1,531	1,487	1,435	1,414
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	 1,758	1,743	1,774	1,789	1,768	1,774	1,748	1,749	1,820	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,752	1,730	1,668	1,582	1,546	1,501	I,447	1,425

APPENDIX

#### SECTION VII. -continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1931. The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Weighted Average-Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

#### FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

venpesten Borme Bevonpert Rocensiown	City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929,	1930.	1931.
Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart	vnette fe v.osst.	 917 965 965 1,028 1,184 1,011	1,197	935 1,018 1,020	1,091 1,078 1,215 1,302	I,462 I,426 I,532 I,542	1,412 1,406 1,445 1,505	1,466 1,495 1,554 1,486	1,620 1,762 1,719 1,772	2,056 2,052 2,132 2,050	1,901 1,812 1,906 1,995	I,644 I,608 I,723 I,776	1,802 1,693 1,823 1,828	1,684 1,690 1,791 1,891	1,748 1,734 1,840 1,938	1,774 1,788 1,869 1,866	1,846 1,732 1,680 1,841 1,796 1,788	1,684 1,671 1,775 1,882	1,795 1,701 1,887 1,938	1,632 1,508 1,674	1,414
Weighted Six Cap	Average-	 972	955	1,000	1,144	1,495	1,472	1,514	1,716	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477

#### Housing-ALL Houses.

Weighted Average— Six Capitals	 751	816	1,000	1,135	1,080	1,098	1,143	1,215	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483
Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart	 858 733 488 629 801 667	911 804 575 812 684 708	1,090 970 767 1,112 810 805	1,279 1,126 882 1,040 914 914	1,212 1,089 847 930 869 928	1,215 1,124 859 959 874 951	1,252 1,180 905 1,022 885 956	1,289 1,283 983 1,108 916 1,134	1,415 1,405 1,061 1,216 996 1,373	1,474 1,502 1,079 1,289 1,055 1,440	1,535 1,597 1,206 1,360 1,092 1,445	1,617 1,672 1,247 1,450 1,124 1,602	1,687 1,729 1,242 1,551 1,134 1,665	1,729 1,742 1,251 1,565 1,154 1,634	1,813 1,839 1,459 1,553 1,316 1,650	1,808 1,850 1,480 1,601 1,331 1,603	1,857 1,835 1,487 1,665 1,382 1,565	1,870 1,836 1,505 1,607 1,395 1,580	1,839 1,729 1,344 1,477 1,407 1,568	1,637 1,497 1,204 1,240 1,304 1,492

#### FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING-ALL HOUSES-COMBINED.

Sydney	 	893 870 769 864 1,027 869	926 875 794 894 986 886		1,143	1,309 1,188 1,285 1,266	1,294 1,181 1,245	1,349	1,481 1,442 1,468	1,788 1,645 1,756 1,617	1,737 1,511 1,653 1,609	1,625 1,442 1,574	1,749 1,510 1,670 1,538	1,703 1,506 1,693 1,580	1,745 1,535 1,727 1,616	1,801 1,653 1,739 1,640	1,781	1,746 1,595 1,730 1,677	1,812 1,620 1,772 1,715	1,672 1,441 1,593 1,591	1,448
Weighted Av Six Capita		880	897	1,000	1,140	1,324	1,318	1,362	1,510	1,785	1,697	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683	1,479

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (All Houses) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (All Houses) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

		1929.			1930.		1931.			
Town.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses).	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses).	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses).	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	
NEW SOUTH WALES-										
Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn	. 1,147 . 1,117 . 1,354 . 1,152 . 1,101	769 649 415 752 530	1,916 1,766 1,769 1,904 1,631	1,036 1,025 1,245 1,029 1,015	756 629 416 729 538	1,792 1,654 1,661 1,758 1,553	923 914 1,064 888 902	673 561 401 618 513	1,596 1,475 1,465 1,506 1,415	
Weighted Average	. 1,150	747	1,897	1,040	735	1,775	925	655	1,580	
Ballarat Bendigo Geelong	1,057 1,083 1,096 1,063	755 543 545 665 591	1,812 1,626 1,641 1,728 1,634	961 1,003 1,009 957 982	711 535 517 628 612	1,672 1,538 1,526 1,585 1,594	833 858 868 823 853	615 506 459 598 593	1,448 1,364 1,327 1,421 1,446	
Weighted Average	1,060	734	1,794	965	693	1,658	835	604	1,439	
Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers	1,002 978 1,065 1,160	618 515 494 398 461	1,620 1,493 1,559 1,558 1,484	888 891 961 1,018 924	553 512 507 391 458	1,441 1,403 1,468 1,409 1,382	820 804 888 950 841	495 473 457 344 441	1,315 1,277 1,345 1,294 1,284	
Weighted Average	1,012	588	1,600	900	538	1,438	830	483	1,31	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA— Adelaide Kadina, &c. Port Pirie Mount Gambier Peterborough	1,111 1,197 1,170 1,088 1,228	661 294 440 365 515	1,772 1,491 1,610 1,453 1,743	986 1,091 1,073 973 1,099	607 269 437 367 510	1,593 1,360 1,510 1,340 1,609	831 915 899 815 910	510 253 422 366 462	1,34: 1,16: 1,32: 1,18: 1,37:	
Weighted Average	1,117	632	1,749	994	583	1,577	837	494	1,33	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA— Perth, &c Kalgoorlie, &c. Northam Bunbury Geraldton	1,141 1,334 1,218 1,235	299 449 363	1,715 1,633 1,667 1,598 1 642	1,012 1,198 1,097 1,126 1,110	579 302 456 385 477	1,591 1,500 1,553 1,511 1,588	880 1,047 930 933 967	536 342 425 385 495	1,41 1,38 1,35 1,31 1,46	
Weighted Average	1,166	535	1,701	1,038	541	1,579	901	510	1,41	
Tasmania— Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenstown	1,080 1,048 1,133 1,093 1,200	583 514 528	1,729 1,631 1,649 1,621 1,498	1,002 987 1,055 988 1,124	645 574 501 521 325	1,647 1,561 1,556 1,509 1,449	859 855 889 870 984	613 561 469 504 345	1,47 1,41 1,35 1,37 1,32	
Weighted Average	1,07	607	1,685	1,004	602	1,606	864	578	1,44	
Weighted Average for Towns	30 1,10	696	1,799	996	669	1,665	874	593	1,46	
Weighted Average Capital Cities	6 . 1,09	9 723	1,822	990	693	1,683	870	609	1.47	

By Authority: L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.